REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8136—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 8

As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contracts with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1875.	Leave Negapatam	March 1875.
„ Carwar	8	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	9	„ Madras	21
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coringa	22
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Cocoanada	23
„ Calicut	11	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Cochin	12	„ Cogapoore	25
„ Alleppy	13	„ False Point	26
„ Tuticorin	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	28
„ Colombo	15		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line from Colombo by transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also, for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busserah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1875. 5	Leave BUSSREH	March 1875. 24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Gwadur	10	„ Fao	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	26
„ Linga	13	„ Lingah	31
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	April. 2
„ Lingah	16	„ Jask	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	20	„ Gwadur	6
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, sail in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander R. J. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s. s. BUSSEREH, 794 Tons, 120 H P., Commander J. SMITH, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Bulnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DORAY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 6th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Bulnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 16th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Charges Even through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Intermediate Ports
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	55	34	14	
Marseilles	60	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail about the Middle of March.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave end of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. JOSEPH HEALD & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO [illegible] 250,

exclusive of Wines and [illegible] ead on board at an moderate prices.

For Passage and further [illegible] OM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
VENETIA	W. C. Argoty.	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3178	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	3589	600	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby ..	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
			April.	
SUMATRA	E. Christian ..	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Ronaldson	2364	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	3178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PERA (2,119 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. MEYNERS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not signed at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. BROOKS, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th February 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31ST MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation & Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Liverpool	500	300
Malta	400	250
Suez	309	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons about	24th March
YEDDO	1,808 „	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	7th May.

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer ABETUSA,	2,300,	120, on 5th March 1875.
	Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220, about 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer	CASTORE,	2,700,	200, on 20th March 1875.
	Steamer MEMFI,	2,080,	200, on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	LOLLUCE,	2,700,	250, on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	JUNO,	3,124,	400, on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger S eamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£25	12	£14-0
To Suez	£32	8	£29	0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dharumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

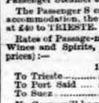
The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.			Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5	0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3	0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1	8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under, seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

MR. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED GOOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Rich Painted and Gilt China and Porcelainware, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

An Invoice of rich painted and gilt China and Porcelainware, consisting of Flower Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets, Spittoons, Table Ornaments, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Sets, Lady's Toilet Sets, Glassware, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN DRILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, the following bales of American Drills.

On account of whom it may concern, ex s.s. Zambesi—

B—C—Bombay—48 Bales of 15 pieces of about 15 lbs. damaged American Drills, Pepperell Stamp.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN DRILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following bales of American Drills.

On account of the Underwriters, ex s.s. Zambesi—

B—C—Bombay—48 Bales of 15 pieces of about 15 lbs. damaged American Drills, Pepperell Stamp.

Di to	7 Bales	ditto	ditto	ditto

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th inst, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and at the risk of Hari Bhjee—

In triangle BW No. 8421—1 Case Handkerchiefs, Pignas, Cambayas No. 791.

Do. Mark No. 8425-26—2 Cases Handkerchiefs, Pignas, Matadama No. 495.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

SATURDAY the 6th MARCH 1875.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away to a number of other prizes.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON Doors open at 3. 4 price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," JOHN G. BELL Commander, (most favourably known in the Home-ward Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,225 Tons nett Register, 200 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power. Effective, will sail in April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attention in this vessel to the VENTILATION, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water line, can be opened in all weathers; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with W. C. and thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships, which are well ventilated.

The Steam Apparatus on excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., and all the wines, beer, spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows:—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	200
Ayahs and Native Men	200
Children according to Age.	

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

OR

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to my Moonim Mr. LULLOOBHAI GOPALDASS to-day for me has from THIS DATE been WITHDRAWN and CANCELLED by me and he has by me nothing whatever to do with my firm.

VULLUBHOY GOPALDASS.

Bombay, 4th March 1875.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chess Club, will be held at the Club Rooms on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

T. LIDBETTER,
Honorary Secretary (Acting)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a SALT WATER SWIMMING BATH to the west of the Warden Road

Tenders must be sent in on or before the 10th instant.

Particulars regarding this work can be obtained on application to the Executive Municipal Engineer.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1875.

HUNGARIAN WINES AND VIENNA BEER.

JUST landed in prime condition, HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen PINTS at Rs. 16 and 20 per case.

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen cases, at Rs. 65 per dozen. Orders for regular supplies registered, apply to the Godownkeeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

N. B. Please write legibly.

Full particulars every Tuesday.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unservicable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper and Iron, also New Bolts Copper and Plates Copper in small Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers; terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

G. O. B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1875.

NOTICE.—BE IT KNOWN TO ALL that DAMJEE SHAMJEE, who attended to the business of the partnership (existing between Nursey shamjee and Inderjee Narronjee under the name and style of Lalljee Mowjee and Inderjee Narronjee and Company,) for, and on behalf of his brother Nursey Shamjee in his absence from Bombay has been served with a notice dissolving his connection in any capacity whatsoever with the said Company of Lalljee Mowjee and Inderjee Narronjee. If after this notice, any persons or persons will have any dealings whatever with the said Damjee Shamjee on account of the said Company, the Company will not be responsible for it.

LALLJEE MOWJEE,
and INDERJEE NARRONJEE & Co.

Bombay, Hornby Row, 4th March 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a double barrelled breach loading Westley Richards CARBINE. Apply to "F. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

WANTED.

WANTED, a first class ACCOUNTANT, apply at

TUDOR COMPANY'S
Ice House.

NOTICES.

COMPLETE SUCCESS.

AT THE REQUEST OF
SEVERAL FAMILIES OF DESTINCTION.
MR. AND MRS.
D'ARCY READ.
WILL REPEAT THEIR
ENTERTAINMENT,
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
ON
SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Third Seats	Rs. 1
Second Seats	2		

Doors open at 8-30. Entertainment to commence at 9 P.M.

SIGNOR INZOLI,
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

MANILLAS.

Cash Prices.

		Rs. a.
Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.		
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS	per 1,000	90 0
No. 2 do.	„ „	50 0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND	„ „	70 0
No. 3 CIGARS do.	„ „	40 0

The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLESS	per 1,000	13	8
DAWSON'S	„ „	14	0
THOMSON'S	„ „	14	0
DINDIGULS	„ „	14	0
HAVANNAH, in Boxes of 250 each		4	8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR	per box of 250	4	12
BABINGTON'S	„ „	4	0
HAVANNAH	„ „	5	8
OFFICE	„ 100	1	6

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEER-LESS"	per box of 100	2	8
WILL'S "PASSING CLOUDS"	„ „	2	8

TOBACCOS.

WILLS'S CELE RATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia ..... per tin 1 0

GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes ..... per lb. 2 8

GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO ..... per lb. 2 8

CAVENDISH TOBACCO ..... „ 1 4

An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy Stocks

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
New-ery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.;
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Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co; Scott, Mascarine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORKSHAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances, or references to first-rate London Houses.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1875

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Madras Railway.
Steam

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 4TH MARCH 1875.

Considering that the receipts of Cotton at the American ports now point to something very close upon the figures for the corresponding week last year, the Liverpool market keeps fairly steady. Arrival prices are somewhat easier and there seems to be fewer buyers, but there is no change in spot quotations, and to-day's report gives the probable sales in Liverpool at 15,000 bales, futures in New York ¼ to ¼ cent. per lb. higher. The American figures are now as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Wednesday's receipts	15,000	18,000	12,000
Figg day's "	66,000	73,000	53,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,965,000	3,125,000	2,766,000

In General Produce the only change yesterday was a decline of 1s. 6d per cwt. A withdrawal of £148,000 from the Bank of England is reported, but from Consols still keeping at 93¼ the money market is evidently unaltered. French Rentes are at 103, Bar Silver at 57½ per oz.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday, gave £500,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 10 1/16d, and £185,000 to Calcutta at an average of nearly 1s. 10d. per rupee. As these rates are about what had been generally anticipated no alteration of any kind took place in STERLING EXCHANGE, to-day and we merely repeat yesterday's quotations, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 10 3/32d. p. Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 10¼d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 10 7/16 to 15/32d.
Documents 3 months' sight,	...	1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta no transactions have transpired and rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is also unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET is dull and inanimate. The business done has been most limited and prices are as quoted yesterday with very few exceptions, any alterations being in favor of buyers.

COTTON has been firm, much firmer in fact than the home advices appear to justify, and prices are not quotably altered. A fair extent of buying goes on here rendering dealers comparatively firm, while up country, rates are being paid which do not even cover current quotations here. Broach maintains its value wonderfully, considering the falling off in the quality Rs. 230 and Rs. 231 having been paid to day. Reports are current of a very short crop of this description letters from Broach putting the reduction from last year at as much as 35 000 bales but it is difficult to believe that a good crop in quality can turn out so short in quantity especially in the face of present receipts. G. F. Omarawattee continues in strong request, being still very scarce. Akote may be quoted at Rs. 198. For Mowa the demand has been especially active Rs. 198 having been paid for April Rs. 200 for immediate delivery. Receipts yesterday were 8,373 bales making 38,906 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steadier at £2 7 6 for ready shipment, but sailing vessels are weak at £2-3-9 to £2-7-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show extreme quietness and prices are barely supported. Such kinds as are in light supply still command fair rates, but the leading descriptions only move off very slowly.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom'l value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	720
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
160,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
4,40,000	440	10%	Nil	National Bank of Scotl.	440
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	675

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,650
200	2 000	1,100	60 do	Albert Co, Kurrachee....	725
100	50	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	1,000	400000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	2 0p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,200
200	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	660 ex.
400	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	540
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,40 0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	250
400	1,500	all	175p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	140
500	1,800	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
500	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
552	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,020
1800	2,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,300
200	2,000	2,000	18 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	445
3125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	425
60	2,500	2000	....	Nimd Press Manuf Co.,Ld	1,750
120	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,575
2 0	1,500	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,070
400	500	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	415
100	1,000	75	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited..	825
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Par share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,050
300	2,000	5 0	...	Bhowanggur M. & P. Co	1,800
1500	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,240
1 600	150	150	100	Broach Mills	225
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,010
2,50 0	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,500
1,200	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,140
1 400	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,340
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,150
720	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	1,250
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,150
200	1,250	all	Nil	Maiden Spinning.....	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,250
1,600	1,000	all	220 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
6,000	100	65	40%	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	725
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,120 ex
500	1,000	250	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218 8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	£20	13 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£7	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,000	do.	G. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£10	100 5	15	do. Do. New £10 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,535
2,500	100	all	8	Prov Land & Pier Co. Ld .	130
1,750	4,000	2,000	200 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,225
6,000	1 400	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	92	194	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank..... 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula .. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,562	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
3,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld..	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	18
1,200	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	200
.....	250	all	40 pc	Virgas Patent Slip Co....	40

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain T. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast & Goa (March 2nd,) with a general cargo & sixty-eight deck passengers

THE SHIP SAGAMORE, 1,341 tons, Captain A. H. Wood, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 8,009 bales cotton, 270 cwts. horns, and 763 cwts. myrabolians.

THE S. S. KATE, 916 tons, Captain C. Thomson, arrived in harbour, on the 3rd instant from Cardiff (January 27th), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1 315 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP OCTAVIA, 916 tons, Captain John Twaits, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Shields (November 2nd), with a cargo of 1,183 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE B. S. S. N. CO.'S S S ASIA, 1,705 tons, Captain J R Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (February 4th,) with a general cargo & the following passengers:—Mr Vernin, Mrs Cuttobhoy, & thirty-eight deck passengers

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain A. J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from K. Coast and Kurrachee (March 1st), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Winders, Mrs. Nedow, and four children and 299 deck passengers.

THE S.S. BENGAL 1,695 tons, Captain S. F. North, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 8,226 bales cotton, 148 bales wool, 195 cwts. horns, 232 cwts. wet dates, 2,432½ cwts. linseed, 200 cwts. wheat, 390 cwts. coir yarn, and 2,289½ cwts. myrabolams.

THE S.S. PALERMO, 1,317 tons, Captain W. Bainbridge, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Mrs. Francis and two children. For Aden—Ten deck passengers. She carried the following cargo:—7,762 bales cotton, 76 bales wool, 1,012½ cwts. myrabolams, 211½ cwts. coir yarn, 802½ cwts. wheat, 160 cwts. horns, and 392 cwts. hemp.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. INDUS, 2,234 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (February 4th), via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following cargo:—2,668 packages piece goods, 129 packages provision, 9 cases boots, 923 packages wine, 140 packages oilmanstores, 5 cases cochineal, 218 cases and 217 casks copper, 35 cases stout, 152 bales twist, 35 packages papers, 12 cases brass, 121 kegs nails, 5,059 tars and 1,638 bundles iron, 374 boxes specie, 4 cases perfum, 25 packages gum, 162 packages cloves, 39 packages ivory, 4 packages coffee, 10 packages munjeet, 2 boxes pearl and specie, 1 package shell, 1,027 packages sundries, 1 dog and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Kate (s).....	Thompson	Cardiff, Jany 27.
	Octavia (s).....	Twaits	Shields, Nov 2.
4	Phlox (s)	Jones	Goa, March, 2.
	Indus (s)	Andrews	London, Feb 4.
	Asia (s).....	Gavin	Coast.
	Kurrachee (s).....	Scott	Kurrachee, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Bengal (s).....	North.....	Liverpool.
	Palermo (s).....	Bainbridge	Liverpool.
	Nagoina (s).....	John	M. Coast.

The Ship Saganore, Wood, to Havre, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Phlox, to Coast Coompta.
Ship Richard Rylands, to Liverpool.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Dec. 19 Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, from Berbera.
Jany 24 Colonel Fitchie, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
Feb. 3 Jowly Mora, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
4 Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
9 William D. Reed, ship, Proctor, from Shields.
10 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Perim.
18 Pomona, ss. Nicholson, from Newcastle.
16 Godavery, ss, Mortimard, from Mauritius.
17 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.
17 China, ss, Brooks, from Venice.
19 Ava, H. M., ss, Fowlett, from Hongkong.
18 Mansoura, E. G., ss, Said, from Berbera.
18 Aretusa, ss, Tagliani, from Australia.
19 Provence, ss, Mandarino, from Shangahi.
19 Sibylla, ss, Williams, from Colombo.
20 Rompor, ss, Wilkinson, from Newcastle.
20 Elizabeth G. F., ss, Livonius, from Singapore.
20 Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar
20 Ki Inercy, ss, Oneill, from Jeddah.
20 Gorm ss, Take, from Cardiff.
21 Calipso, ss, Locciolli, from Jeddah.
21 Atalanta, ss, Shaw, from Bombay.
22 Tangore ss, Baker, from Bombay.
23 Kirshe, ship, Peters, Liverpool.
23 D Ecrees F G Boat, Gonzlas, from Saigon
23 Kioh, ss, Pearce, from Colombo.
23 Janis F. Tas., Souza, from Zanzibar.
23 Hampton, ss, Moutery, from Batavia.

Feby.

DEPARTURES.

18 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Calcutta.
18 China, ss, Brooks, to Bombay.
19 Pomona, ss, Nicholson, to Bombay.
19 Aretusa, ss, Tagliani, to Bombay.
19 Provence, ss, Mandarino, to Marseilles.
19 Sibylla, ss, Williams, to Colombo.
20 Mansoura E. G., ss, Said, to Suez.
20 Elizabeth G. F., ss, Livonius, to Keil.
21 Kilharney, ss, Oneill, to Bombay.
21 Calipso, ss, Locciolli, to Bomb y.
21 Atalanta, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
22 Tangore, ss, Baker, to Suez.
23 Kirsh, ss, Pearce, to London.
24 Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, to Muccals.
24 Colonel Fytche, barque, Ward, to Calcutta.
24 Gulnes Horn, ss, Kidder, to Rangoon.
24 Hampton, ss, Moutery, to Rotterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
William D. Reed, ship, Proctor, from Shields.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Perim
Godavery, ss Mortimard, from Mauritius.
Avon H. M., ss, Powlett, from Hongkong.
Rompor, ss, Wilkinson, from Newcastle.
Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Gorm, ss, Take, from Cardiff.
Ellerslie, ship, Peters, from Liverpool.
D Ecrees F G Boat, Gonzlas, from Saigon.
India P. T., ss, Souza, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Helen Scott—50 runlets tar, S S Narrelwalla.
Caledonian s, 51 cases porter J R Ballwalla; 2,699 bundles hoop iron, Rungo Sing Co; 19 barrels coal pitch; and 10 barrels tar S S Narrelwalla.
Bernard s, 4 cases plate glass, Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoo s, 5 cases butter, Abdool Hosein Essoffally; 10 bottles quicksilver, Muthoordass Assanun.
Aretusa s, 65 bales paper, A C Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barongaria, 200 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co; 200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Melmerby, 250 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
Royal Alexandria, 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, G oldum & Co.
Caledonian, 4,000 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Ennore, s, 2565 cwts linseed, Meraly Dama; 801 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson & Co; 20 cases cotton, Jairam Dayal; 47 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 200 bales cotton, Managhtee; 54 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 129 bags linseed, Puthoo roondee jee.
Stag, s, 500 cwts myrabolams, Kalli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Steam, Hobart & Co; 600 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 75 cwts coir yarn, Framjee Dunjee; 41 bales cotton, Oodhowjee Geega; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 71 cwts coir yarn, Thakers e Khetsee.
Himdoo s, 723 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 450 cwts myr balams, Kalli Brothers, Dinkers, 1 600 bal s cotton, St arn, Hobart and Co; 3,400 bales cotton, Kalli Brothers
Propontis s 35 bales wool, Goodoo Peerjee; 32 bales wool, Cursetjee Khetsey; 48 bales wool, Abdoola Moomaa; 42 bales skins, Jacoob Sowoo and Co; 45 bal s cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 400 bales cotton, Khimjee Lackmedas; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurri; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 67 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondejee; 86 bales cotton Govindjee Canjee; 88 bales cotton, C. Lays; 60 bales cotton M. Coorpall and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hanna Law, 1,650 cwts linseed, Mooljee Gouldass.
Tam na s, 4,[illegible] cwts dr y ginger, 12 cwts nuxvomica, 21 cwts cotton seed, and 7 cwts deer horns, Jeoutb Lutech 1871 cwts horns, Hassam Noormamed; 100 bales cotton, Leone Jahier and Co; 93 cwts horns, Khemchund Furmanund; 108 bundles sandlewoods, Vinay and Co. 36 cases fishmaw, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 1641 cwts ambahulidee, Marcally Nuthoo; 7 bales hides, N Gchangir.

FROM TRIESTE.

Venetia s, 156 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Caligno s, 2 0 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 230 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 57 bales cotton, Damjee Bhanjee; 78 bale cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Mocljee Amudjee.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s, 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Venetia s, 200 bales cotton, G Siggs and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Darvill, 264 bales cotton, H blasan and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Arctusa s, 37½ cwts dry ginger, Syed Hussan Buzdadee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peera s, 31 cwts Khismies, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pochat 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 51 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peera s, 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—5TH MARCH.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chistoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
376-74—Jeffreys and Payne—Netha Oka and others v Chistoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
502-73—G J Mody—Girdhur Roojee v Henry Gamble, Official Assignee of Amichno Damodhar—M H Khan.
104-74—Shapoonjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum Parpia v Bai Mancokbai widow—K Mirojee.
114-74—Shapoonjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla v ur etjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Hearn, Cleveland and Co.
115-74—Mr Fletcher—Mariam Bebee widow v Ameena Bebee widow.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1859-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bajibhai Hutheebhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Hutheebhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Stafford, Colonel, Bengal 19th Punjab Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Day, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hicks, Major, ——, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Biggs, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Deesa.
Bowller, Vet Surg, Bombay R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—
Cond T Courtney, Ordnance Department.

Capt T Hutchinson, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt L A Gregson, Asst Q M Gen, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Cond R Carey, of the Bengal Comsat Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the fulough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Sk & f Corps Major Charles Lamont Robertson Gharard 20th Feb 1875 having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt-Col, from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—
Surgn-Maj R F Parr, Army Med Dept, recently transferred from the Bengal Presidency, is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Command from the 19th Jany, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

Lt-Col W T Chi ty having, with the permission of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, returned to India, resumed the duties of Contr of Mily Accounts on the 26th Feby 1875.

Surgn-Maj M Style is permitted to retire from the Service, on a pension of £456 per annum, from the 15th March 1875.

Capt J H R Crois-bank has been granted extension of leave for 3 months—Private affairs.

The following promotions are made in the Commst Dept:—
Asst Comsary and Hony Lt James Henderson to be Dy Comsy, and Dy Asst Commsy and Hony Lt James Moon to be Asst Comsy, from 23rd Feby 1875, vice Capt Grailin pensioned.

The services of Lt W F Kennedy are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Pol Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure after the 16th April next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—
Surgn J Simpson, M.B., in Medical charge 22nd N I.

Surgn W Jobson, Army Medical Dept, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Command from the 17th Feby last, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt L Russell, Third Asst Pol Agent, Kattywar, and Actg Second Asst to the Asst Pol Agent, in charge of the State of Gondal, Kattywar.

Capt. M Phillips, S C, is appointed to be Third Asst to the Pol Agent in Kattywar.

On Maj Watson's proceeding to act as Joint Admor of the Bhawnagar Estate Capt Phillips will act as First Asst Pol Agent, Kattywar, until the completion of the special duty on which Capt C Wodehouse is at present employed.

Capt Wodehouse will then act as First Asst Pol Agent during Maj Watson's absence, and Capt Phillips will act as Second Asst Pol Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Wamon Dhapare is appointed Public Prosecutor for the Ahmednuggur Sessions Judge's Court at Rahoogiri.

The Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in consequence of the services of Mr J Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, being placed at disposal of Government for the Baroda Commission. The appointments to have effect from the 21st instant until the return of Mr Flynn from Baroda:—

Mr Balajee Pandurung to act as Chief Translator and Interpreter on full pay.

Mr Shamrao Bhasker to act as Second Translator and Interpreter on full pay.

Mr Trimbakrao Bapoojee Mayadeo to act as Third Translator and Interpreter on full pay.

Mr Hariehandra Shamrao to act as Fourth Translator and Interpreter on full pay.

Mr Anandrao Krishna Kothare, B A LL B, to act as Second Class, First grade, Sub Judge at Sholapur, in the Poona Dist, during the absence of Rao Saheb Madhowrao Janojee, or until further orders.

Mr Narsingh Gadadhar Phadke, B A to be substantive pro tem Second Class, Third grade, Sub Judge at Dahiwara, in the Nasik Dist, during the absence of Mr W S Howell, or until further orders.

Mr W Wedderburn, Actg Judicial Commr in Sind, and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, has obtained privilege leave for one month from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Wallinger, Asst Conservator of Forests of the First grade, has been appointed Deputy Conservator of the Third grade.

Mr Petham, Asst Conservator of Forests, Dharwar, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from 12th instant in modification of the Notification issued under date the 18th Nov last, it is hereby notified that Mr Cunningham Anandram has been appointed Deputy Collr at Ahmedabad while employed on the Enquiry into the Titles in the Survey of the City of Ahmedabad

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ernest Meneses is appointed Portuguese Translator to Govt, vice Mr W Pereira, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—
The Rev W Clark, Chaplain of Kurrachee and to take the annual tour in Upper Sind.
The Rev W H P LeFevre, B A, to be Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee and to officiate as Chaplain of that station during the absence of the Rev W Clark.

Licence to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, is hereby given to the Rev W Beatty, B A, Miss of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Gogo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Draper, Educational Inspr, North-East Division, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years from such date after 15th April next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Arthur Barrett, Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, has been granted 18 months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, with effect from 21st Feb 1875.

Mr Charles Candy has been appointed to act as Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School during the absence of Mr A Barrett on sick leave or until further orde s.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Maidment is appointed Asst Secy to Govt in the Mily, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Depts and Registrar of Assets and Estates.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After.
United Kingdom	Mar. 8 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 65 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	Mar. 9 ...	3-30 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	Mar. 15 ...	3-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In succession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DeLIMA—March 4th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. M. DeLima of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NESFIELD—February 27th, at Lucknow, the wife of John C. Nesfield, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMIER—February 28th, at Burabanki, Oudh, John Campbell, the beloved son of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward and Annie Cramier—aged 3 years and 5 months.
HOLT—March 1st at No 4, Park Street, Calcutta, James Holt,—aged 54 years.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP in WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY the 9th instant, Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 P.M.

Government House, Parell, 1st March 1875.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

THE Baroda Commission has now had placed before it the whole of the evidence which convinced the Viceroy in Council that a *primâ facie* case had been made out against the Gaekwar. Unless Rowjee Havildar and Nursoo Jemadar are to be utterly disbelieved, it must needs be admitted by every one that their circumstantial story affords proof overwhelming of the Maharaja's guilt, for they declare that His Highness himself suggested that Colonel Phayre should be killed, and supplied the poison for accomplishing this act of wickedness. Nursoo, it must be remembered, was arrested in consequence of Rowjee's confession, and, though Sir Lewis Pelly refused to hold out to him any hope of pardon, he insisted on confessing what he had done, and afterwards, overcome by shame for his loss of reputation, broke away from his guard and threw himself down a well in the Residency compound which is thirty feet deep from the top of the well to the surface of the water, and contains besides more than six feet of water. The police went down after him and rescued him, but the attempt at self-destruction can hardly have been, as is now suggested, an elaborate trick devised by the ingenious authors of a diabolical plot against the Gaekwar to give it *vraisemblance*. The account given by Rowjee of his interviews with the Maharaja is contradicted in some particulars by Pedro, Colonel Phayre's late butler, for Rowjee says the butler accompanied him to the Palace on several occasions, whereas the butler, who owns that he got a little money from the Gaekwar, and that he was pressed by Yeshwuntrao to go and see His Highness, stoutly maintains that he never went, and that he was not an accomplice in the attempt to poison. This contradiction was not brought out in cross-examination, it appears in the original depositions, and the prosecution try to account for it, as for the discrepancies in the evidence of several witnesses examined about the ayah's story, by saying that it is natural that old servants should be unwilling to acknowledge they were ready to assist in murdering a kind master. Something more than Pedro's contradiction will certainly be required to do away with the damning effect of the story told by Rowjee and Nursoo, and corroborated, since the Gaekwar's arrest, by the confession of Damodhur Punt. We believe that the defence now propose to put the Gaekwar himself into the witness-box to protect his innocence.

WE call the attention of our readers to the effect of a recent decision of the High Court of Bombay in shaking the security of the title on which a considerable part of the landed property within the town and island of Bombay is at present held, and thereby occasioning the probability of great, and, in many cases, ruinous loss to the now *bond fide* owners of such property, who purchased the same for valuable consideration. Our readers are doubtless aware that, according to the law prevailing in Western India, a separated Hindoo is competent to lienate his ancestral immoveable property as against his sons or their male issue living at the time of such alienation. Since the introduction of wills among the Hindoo community of the town and island of Bombay, it has always been believed by them, as well as by the other inhabitants of Bombay, that a Hindoo to whom his father has by will given the self-acquired immoveable property of such father has taken such immoveable property as self-acquired in his (the son's) hands. In accordance with such belief, it has been the practice and custom in Bombay for the last fifty years and upwards to deal with such property as being self-acquired in the hands of the Hindoo so takiag it under his father's will, and a title to immoveable property, depending on an alienation by a Hindoo who has so acquired it, has been, for the same period, accepted as a good and secure title so far as it depended on such alienation.

The case to which we refer was in the first instance decided by Mr. Justice Bayley in the month of November 1872. In this suit one Ruttonjee Aspundiarjee was the plaintiff and Moorlidhur Odhowjee and his son were the defendants. Mr. Bayley decided that a Hindoo taking the self-acquired immoveable property of his father under the father's will takes the same as ancestral property, and is not competent to alienate the same as against his sons living at the time of the alienation. The said decision was afterwards, on the 3rd of April 1874, affirmed by the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, and Mr. Justice Green, so far as such decision was to the effect above stated.

We do not propose to impugn the correctness of a decision pronounced by the High Court. This judgment is, however

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 4TH MARCH.

Nursoo Jemadar gave evidence to-day. The Court was crowded. The Gaekwar was present the whole day. Nursoo's story corroborated Rowjee's in a number of valuable points. He described the interviews he had with the Maharajah in company with Rowjee, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao, acknowledged receiving large sums of money from the Gaekwar, and detailed how he had received packets from Salim and had given them to Rowjee for the purpose of putting their contents into Colonel Phayre's sherbet. He described his attempt to commit suicide in the Residency compound; he had been thirty three years a servant in the Residency and one day passing it he saw his old fellow-servants and his head turned and he broke from the guards and fell into a well. He was adjured by Sir Dinkur Rao to tell the truth before God and he said he was telling the truth as if he were standing in the presence of God. Whether he received pardon or not, it would, he said, make no difference to him and the Sirkar might hang him if they chose.

Jugga punka-walla was examined and deposed to writing letters for Rowjee for the Gaekwar about Residency affairs.

Kabhai punka-walla deposed to visiting the Maharaja's Haveli several times in company with Nursoo and Jemadar.

General complaints about the way the interpreters perform their duties.

SIND PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

LAHORE, 4TH MARCH.

There is no foundation in the statement of the *Pioneer*, that Mr. Arthur Saunders is a candidate for the approaching vacancy in the Agency of the Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway.

SIR GEORGE COUPER—ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY ON HIS FAMINE POLICY.

CALCUTTA, 4TH MARCH.

Sir George Couper is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Viceroy yesterday afternoon received an influential deputation from Monghyr, who presented an address containing expressions of gratitude for the successful famine policy of the Government at Monghyr.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 3RD MARCH.

Prussia has resolved to require the Bishops to recognize the supremacy of the State over Papal authority under penalty of disendowment, and also intends to re-establish a *placet* for Ecclesiastical documents.

MR. BRIGHT AND HOME RULE.

LONDON, 4TH MARCH.

A letter has been published by Mr. Bright in which he stigmatizes Home Rule as impossible and absurd.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93¼

5 „ French Rente 1872 103

Bar Silver..... 57½

The sum of £148,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Tagus, Lycett, Esnerdale and Ancott.

THE resignation of his office by the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor.

THE Government of India has granted an additional year to Mr. Talboys Wheeler to enable him to complete the fourth volume of his "History of India." The forthcoming volume of Mr. Wheeler's work will cover the Mussulman and Mahratta periods of Indian history, and bring down the narrative to the rise of the British power.

As there is reason to believe that an impression exists that an officer who submits an application for invalid pension will be immediately removed from the service, the Governor-General in Council has deemed it necessary to point out that rule 1 under section 52 of the Civil Pension Code does not require the removal of such an officer until a medical certificate is submitted.

THE quantity of cotton brought to Bombay, from stations on the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and Berar, during the week ending 27th February, amounted to 19 360 full-pressed bales and 526 dokras. This sum, added to the previous quantities brought from the same localities, makes the total amount to 173 549 full-pressed bales and 2,405 dokras, or 35,948 bales more than the season of 1873-74.

LET us hope says the *World*, that Mr. Serjeant Ballentine and his son may fare better than did the London shorthand writers employed to report the case of the Gaikwar. These gentlemen, while snugly on board the P. and O. steamer at Brindisi on their outward voyage, were recalled by a telegram, and are now on their way home. A slight mistake between the telegraphists in the terms to be paid them originated this recall. 2,000*l.* was the sum stated—200*l.* was the sum meant.

THE Sonthals, who have shown lately some disposition to give trouble, owing to their entertaining a rather confused idea about their boundary line, have so far made themselves obnoxious that the Officer Commanding the 4th Native Infantry has been ordered to hold two companies in readiness for Field Service in the Southal Pergunnahs. These are precautionary measures and will alone probably have the desired effect without it being necessary to take any more active steps.

THE *Indian Daily News* states that on Monday last there was a report current in Calcutta that the B I. S. N. Co's steamer *Assyria* had been seriously injured by fire. It seems that while there was some basis for the statement, there was considerable exaggeration as to facts. It is correct that on board the steamer which was about to proceed to sea a fire did break out on Sunday morning about seven o'clock. It was immediately got under, and the ship is in no way injured. Some bales of cotton and hides may probably have been damaged by water. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

BARON HIRSCH, the Concessionnaire of Rhumelian Railways, has had an interview with the Sultan, who expressed his wish to revert to the former scheme of continuing the line through Bosnia to join the Austrian railways. The Baron placed himself at the disposal of His Majesty, and an Imperial Commission is examining the project in detail. The present political tranquillity appears to the Turkish Government favourable to the continuation of this important enterprise, and they have decided to avail themselves of the financial skill of Baron Hirsch to connect Turkey with Western Europe by a railway system.

THE Sanitary Authorities in Egypt have issued a notice to the effect, that for the present the 21 days' quarantine imposed on vessels which leave the Red Sea ports for the Mediterranean with pilgrims is now reduced to five days of observation to be performed at El Wedge, at the expiration of which, vessels will be permitted to pass through the Canal in quarantine, but on no consideration will pilgrims be allowed to land in Egypt, until such time as confirmatory reports are received of the public health in the interior of Yemen being satisfactory. The health of the pilgrims and of this neighbourhood has never been better: there is no trace of disease whatever.

THE Chancellor of the Germany Empire has proposed to the Federal Council to call the new German 10[illegible] and the 20-mark Piece a dou[illegible] proposition seems to justify the hope that the 10 mark piece, which in value and appearance is exactly like the English half-sovereign, will be made the standard coin of the country. The mark, or shilling piece, in which accounts have been kept since the 1st of January, is decidedly too small for the dimensions which the pecuniary transactions of the country have assumed. It is, indeed, only one-third of the thaler, which has formed the German standard coin for the last 200 years.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Java, the Dutch have not only maintained the position which they carried at Longbatta on the 31st of December, but they have since been quietly occupying the enemy's fortified places further inland. Even the Dutch Convoys are permitted to do their work unmolested. So it seems that the little war in Netherlands India has played itself out. It appears that the last attempt on the part of the Achinese to recover their ground at Longbatta was made shortly after their expulsion from it on the last day of the year. It was reported that on that date 170 men of the Achinese force were killed, but the actual numbers appear to have been considerably larger.

THE Belgian papers are warmly discussing an incident which has occurred at Ifuy. One of the pupils of the Training College, on receiving the Communion with his comrades, took the wafer out of his mouth, pocketed it, and afterwards exhibited it in the playground, telling his companions they might see it was only bread. After a discussion as to what should be done with it, he resolved to eat it with a muffin. Three days afterwards, a fire, the origin of which cannot be discovered, destroyed the College, and some of the scholars, regarding this as a judgment, revealed what had passed. The Clerical papers take the same view of the fire, while other journals blame the priests for forcing young men by moral and material pressure to feign sentiments and take part in rites in which they do not believe.

A QUESTION was lately referred by the Punjab Government to the Government of India, we learn from the *Englishman*, regarding the powers of local Governments to supplement from provincial or local funds the pay or allowances of establishments chargeable to the Imperial revenues. No general rule on the subject will be passed, but the Governor-General in Council deems it especially unnecessary to prohibit local Governments from paying from provincial or local funds extra allowances or rewards to Imperial officers for performing work extraneous to their own proper duties. The case would be different if a local Government should add to allowances sanctioned by the Imperial Government without adding fresh duties. The Accountant General has been directed to challenge any grants made by a local Government which may appear to him objectionable.

ACCORDING to the information of the *News Freie Presse* from St. Petersburg the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Russia and China in 1869 is likely to undergo considerable modifications, so as to do away with its vagueness, which has been prejudicial to the commercial interests of Russia. The modifications aimed at are that the Russian merchants, after paying the customs dues, should be allowed to go from Kalgang, on the Russian southern frontier, to Chavkow, the centre of the Russian tea commerce; that the Russian merchants should be allowed not only to trade on the way but to sell their goods in shops and storehouses without any interference of the Chinese officials; that Russian merchants should be allowed after paying the Customs' dues at Kalgang to export into Mongolia the Chinese goods which they may have bought in Tientsin and other cities; and that, in order to secure the rights of the merchants, they should have the right to appoint a head man, who should be employed in this capacity by the Russian Legation in Pekin, and who should act as the official representative of the Russian commercial community.

WHILE honours are being showered around, why, the *World* asks, do not some fall upon Captain Richard Burton's head? For fifteen years the Captain has been in active service; on Sir Charles Napier's staff in Scinde; organizing the Irregular Cavalry in the Crimea; now penetrating into the lake regions of Central Africa; now making a pilgrimage to Mecca; now going as commissioner to the King of Dahome. In Syria, Palestine, now on the Congo Land; on the Congo River and in the Argentine Republic; among the Hyperborean Icelanders and the Indians of the Pacific; from 'Greenland's icy mountains' to 'Africa's coral strand,' Captain Richard Burton is thoroughly well known and highly esteemed as a most courageous, energetic, and successful agent of the British Foreign Office. Surely such a man, who has endured all kinds of hardships, and suffered from every variety of illness, including temporary paralysis and blindness, in his country's service, is worthy of some titular honour. In recommending the Sovereign to make Captain Burton a K. C. B., Mr. Disraeli would be conferring a well-deserved compliment upon the traveller, and securing for his act the approbation of his countrymen.

TWICE only, since our countrymen gained a footing in India, has an Englishman succeeded in reaching the capital of Tibet, and on both occasions it was Warren Hastings who encouraged the successful enterprise. Of the two missions which he sent into the country, since carefully closed against us by Chinese jealousy, that of Captain Turner was duly recorded in a volume published by him in 1800. But until very lately no account of the first and more important mission entrusted to Mr. Bogle was known to have been preserved. It was at length discovered that, on Mr. Bogle's death at Calcutta, in 1782, all his papers were sent home to his family, in whose hands they have since remained. Luckily, a recent search among these papers has proved so successful, that a complete narrative of Mr. Bogle's mission to Tibet in 1774-75 will soon be published under the auspices of the Secretary for India. The first chapter, on the causes which led to the proposed mission, and on the instructions furnished for that purpose by the Governor-General, will be followed by six chapters narrating Bogle's journey to Tassisudon, the capital of Bhotan, his residence there, and his conversations with the Deb Rajah together with the official despatches and a history of the country visited. In the remaining chapters we are to have a full account of his subsequent journey to Desheringay, the capital of Tibet, of his visit to Teshu Lambu, and his negotiations with the Lama, besides some interesting details on the trade and Government of Tibet. The value of the book will be increased by an introductory sketch of Himalayan and Tibetan geography, and an account of all previous and subsequent journeys, together with many notes from the private correspondence and a new map of Tibet, showing all the latest discoveries and the mountainous country between Tibet and India.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, referring to the refusal of the British Government to participate in the St. Petersburg Conference, observes that England has thereby placed herself at the head of the second race Powers, which look with mistrust on the Russian proposal. "She fears," adds the *Gazette*, "that the great military Powers, which as a rule would be the aggressors, wish to weaken the defensive forces of the smaller States by the understanding to be arrived at; but we think that this mistrust is carried too far. It is known that the philanthropic Emperor Alexander II. has started this question. He wishes to diminish the horrors of war by obtaining a recognition of certain fixed rules for the guidance of belligerents. The mistrust above referred to might be justifiable if it were really intended to introduce new regulations. But what is chiefly aimed at is a codification of the practices which are already in use among civilized nations, and there can hardly, therefore, be any ground for the suspicion that Russia and the other great Powers of the Continent have any hidden political motive in continuing the negotiations. . . . Germany and Austria have the strongest desire to meet the wishes of Russia in this matter, and if not much will be attained, it is to be hoped that something at least will be done in the cause of humanity. No one would wish to deny that England is free to decide whether she will give her concurrence to the ultimate results of the conference or not; but her refusal to participate in it shows that she is ill-disposed towards it. It cannot be said that England's conduct is entirely devoid of fear; and, moreover, she seems to be secretly anxious lest naval warfare, which at the first conference was expressly excluded from the deliberations, should on this occasion be included among the subjects of discussion, and be regulated in a manner which might be disagreeable to a Power that formerly ruled the seas."

THE proposal to establish a Russian fort on the Attrek, with defences "unusually extensive," was recently noticed by the *Times* correspondent at Berlin. A glance at the map will show that the point in question, situated as it is near the south-east corner of the Caspian and immediately on the frontier of Persia, is one of great strategical importance to a Power which may at some future date find it convenient to threaten India. Of the two routes which could be used by Russia one presents many difficulties, the other scarcely one. The former is by the Oxus. Along this route a river, navigable for only a comparatively short distance, arid, sandy wastes, and finally a mountain barrier, are formidable difficulties in the path of an invading army, however well organized. The latter is by the valley of the Attrek, and thence through a level and perfectly practicable country to Herat, the garden of Central Asia. Two years ago, in the published correspondence with Russia respecting Central Asia, Lord Granville discussed with Prince Gortschakoff nice questions of the geography of Vakhan and Badakshan, countries which lie contiguous to the Oxus, on Russia's eastern possible line of advance. Wherever England chose to fix the frontier line of those unknown countries mattered not for obvious reasons to Russia. She conceded her views to our wishes, and the Foreign Office had the satisfaction of defining the so-called "intermediary zone." So deeply interested were Lord Granville and his advisers in Vakhan and Badakshan that of course it was not to be expected that they could allow themselves to be disturbed about the valley of the Attrek, which rumour said had then just been ceded by Persia to Russia. And as no understanding was come to on this point, Russia can now do as she likes along the only line, the western, that will be of service to her should she ever hereafter harbour designs on India. The site of the proposed fort is about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Attrek, to which the Caspian offers an easy water-way of some 600 miles.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—

"The relations of the Porte with the English Government have not for the last two years been so cordial as recently, and in the Press as well as in many business matters Turkey displays an unfriendly disposition. The semi-official *Turquie* seizes upon every quarrel between drunken sailors, artisans, and labourers to predict the approaching collapse, not only of English sovereignty in India, Australia, or America, but of the British Empire itself. The reported capture of Nana Sahib was received here with undisguised displeasure, and young Turkey dreams of a successful Mahomedan campaign and of an impending proclamation of the legislation of the Koran in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The chief cause of this ill-humour is the presence of an English garrison at Aden and on the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea. It obstructs Turkish operations in Yemen, and but for the submission of the Porte, would have provoked a serious conflict there last spring. Another ground of dislike against England is Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar and Muscat for the suppression of the slave trade, which not only hampers Turkish operations in Nedjed and on the east coast of Arabia, but seriously affects the domestic relations of Turkish Grandees. Then there is the presence of English steamers in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and even on the Euphrates and Tigris, and England's inactivity as regards the possession of Khiva by Russia."

The writer then gives an account of a history of Yemen just published by Hadji Ahmed Raschid Bey, a Turkish colonel, who took part in the campaign of last year. This book insists that the Sheik of Lahadj, though Turkey for peace' sake has acknowledged the English Protectorate, is a vassal of the Porte; but the correspondent considers its arguments weak, and thinks it in the interest of all Europe that England should retain possession of Aden and Perim, the keys of the Red Sea; for were they to fall into Turkish hands such rates and formalities would be introduced as would put an end to the Suez Canal traffic.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* writing from Singapore, February 17, gives the following account of a desperate outbreak of convicts at the Singapore jail. He writes:—

On the evening of the 13th February, about half past 5 o'clock, while the Superintendent, Captain Digby H. D'aji, Esq. was only recently sent out from England to introduce the new penal system, (for which purpose he underwent a special training in one of the largest Gaols in England,) was walking about in the inner square of the prison—where the prisoners were partaking their evening meal, and most of the European Warders busy in preparing to lock up their several charges—there was a sudden rush made at the superintendent by some half a dozen prisoners, and in less time than it takes to describe it, he was knocked down, and stabbed in the back. A general struggle here upon took place, some 80 or 100 of the life and long term prisoners being the chief actors in the tragedy, a few of the European Warders and 14 of the Native Sub-Warders reserved wounds and bruises of various degrees of severity. The rioters then made off in the direction of the work yard, where ladders, scaffolding materials, &c., were handy and at once made use of these aids to climb the outer walls. But they did not foresee the unfortunate chance the European prisoners could render the goal authorities; and their escape was hindered by these, on the alarm being raised, getting possession of the stand of firearms. The European prisoners made a short reckoning with the rioters as they were scaling the ladders, &c and many of them being soldiers of H M 19th Regiment were consequently unaccustomed to the use of the rifle. Twelve men were shot dead, two were shot by the Policeman outside the Jail, making in all fourteen men killed already and there is no knowing how long more may die, and many of them desperate characters: about ten more were badly wounded, three of whom have since died. Notwithstanding all this timely assistance from within the Jail, some twenty men managed to effect their escape, thirteen of whom have been recaptured, seven being still at large. In fact the disturbance which was confined to about one hundred men (the remainder of the prisoners being quiet spectators, neither assisting the authorities nor attempting to escape,) was all quelled by the European prisoners within half an hour from the commencement of the attack on Mr. Dent, so that the troops, which came down from Fort Canning shortly after, were only of use to reassure the prison authorities and intimidate the other prisoners.

Captain Dent, after lingering 24 hours, died on the evening of the 14th instant, and was buried on the evening of the 15th.

It is difficult now to account for this outbreak, but there can be no doubt that it was a preconcerted movement; that this grade of prisoners being employed as blacksmiths, artificers, carpenters, tailors, &c., &c., had not only access to dangerous implements, but also from want of effectual supervision the opportunities of forging spikes about 6 inches long, which, in the hand of a determined ruffian, must have been a most powerful weapon, and it was by one of these spikes that Capt. Dent received his wounds.

BARON REUTER'S failure bids fair to prove M. de Lesseps' opportunity. When the former's hopes of developing the resources of Persia were blighted by the sudden change of front on the Shah's part, his great rival at once came forward with a magnificent scheme for carrying a railway from Turkistan through the Hindu Kush to Peshawar. This scheme, at first rejected, but since remodelled into more practicable shape, appears to have taken the fancy of the Russian Government. A committee, consisting of Russian Ministers and Generals, headed by Prince Gortshakoff himself, has already begun to consider the great Frenchman's proposal to link Tashkand with Lahore by a railway carried through Khokan, Kashgar, over the Karakoram, through the Shayok valley into Kashmir. The plan committee has taken preliminary counsel with the Permanent Military Scientific Committee at St. Petersburg, and that body in their turn have called for the opinions of sundry experienced officers, especially General Von Heins, head of the Department of Public Communications. This officer has long made the topography of Central Asia his particular study, and on his opinion the decision of the Russian Government on this great matter will mainly depend. It is possible, however, that something may yet turn up in favour of Baron Reuter and his Persian scheme. The Baron, at any rate, has not yet withdrawn from his untoward struggle. It is something to know that the protest which he has lately lodged at Teheran against the withdrawal of his concession from the Shah has been supported by our Government, although that support might have been more effective had it been given at an earlier period. If the Baron's statements are true, he has certainly been badly used. He complains that the contract which bound him to begin the railway and other works before October 25, 1873, compelled him at the same time to wait until the detailed conditions had been settled between the contracting parties. It was not till July of that year that he succeeded in obtaining the needful authorisation for the Teheran and Rasht Railway; but he set to work so promptly and with so good a will, that the Persian Minister for Public Works thanked him on behalf of the Persian Government for his punctual fulfilment of the conditions agreed upon. By Sept. 12, 1873 —six weeks before the contract term expired—two miles of earthworks had been completed. The works themselves were begun in the presence of the Russian and British Consuls. And yet, in spite of all this, the concession was arbitrarily revoked. Since then the Baron has had the whole case before some of our leading jurists, including the then Solicitor-General, Sir John Coleridge; all of whom agreed in deciding that he had thoroughly fulfilled his share of the contract up to date, and had forfeited none of the rights secured to him by the concession. We fear that no amount of such testimonies to the justice of his cause will carry any determining weight at Teheran. Perhaps the pressure of the English Foreign Office may induce the Shah to think better of the claims thus countenanced by his English friends.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, Commander W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 12th ult. She left Suez on the 19th and Aden on the 25th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Colonel Vanlerguicht
Lady Strachey, 2 children, and 2 servants
Miss Spencer
Captain and Mrs Case
Miss Grindall
Mrs Garstein, infant, and ayah
Major and Mrs Shipley and infant
Mr Caine
Mr and Mrs G T Molecey, infant, and ayah
Miss Waddington
Mr E Spooner
Major Hicks
Mr J Sullivan
Mr and Mrs G E McLeod
Captain R E S Smith
Miss S L Moody
Colonel Fraser's ayah
Mr S Parkington
Mr J Chadwick
Mr and Mrs T E Owen and ayah
Mrs Guinton
Mrs Parsons, infant, and European female servant
Mr J Jackson
Mr J Rowe
Lieutenant Vulliamy
Mr Chintamon's manservant
Captain G J Smith
Mr Wallace
Mr Downes
Mr and Mrs S B Vaughan
Miss Robertson.

FROM VENICE.

Colonel Day
Mr G W Robertson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Inglis
Mr and Mrs C A Bull
Mr W Gilliesl
Mrs and Miss Rogers
Mr H Hankey
Capt G W Willock
Mr and Mrs Gubbay
Mr S Hanna.

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs M Framjee
Mr and Mrs Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy and child
14 Deck Passengers.

BOMBAY.

THE Chief Magistrate of Police returns thanks to A. B. R. B.; for Rs. 3 for the Fort Police Court Poorbox.

A COMMITTAL.—Sudoo Canoo and Wittoo Luximon were yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper to take their trial at the approaching sessions, on a charge of (1) theft and (2) having stolen property.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Two old offenders, named Cutchra, and Marothee were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to six months' hard labour for attempting to steal a box containing some brass vessels valued at Rs. 30.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—Dunna Rama was yesterday brought before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, charged with having attempted to steal some wearing apparel from Goolam Mahomed. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one months' imprisonment.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last on the body of a Mussulman, who died in the G. T. Hospital from the results of a fracture of the leg, caused by a heavy beam having fallen on him. Verdict accordingly.

THE BREACH OF LICENCE CASE.—Pallonjee Shaporjee the wholesale dealer in liquor who was fined by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for a breach of the conditions, under which his licence was issued, under the circumstances detailed in our issue of yesterday; has had his licence suspended.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Robert Smith a seaman belonging to the ship "Khuresnee" was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P Cooper with having wilfully disobeyed the lawful commands of the Captain. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was dismissed with a caution.

THEFT FROM A MUSJID.—Cassim Abdoola yesterday reported to the Police that on the previous day, he had gone to sleep in the Nacoda Moolla Musjid compound, and that on awaking he found several articles of clothing, which he had had with him, missing. The clothes were worth about Rs. 75. No trace has yet been found of the thief.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd March was 411, being 53 less than in the preceding week, 123 more than the total of the week ending 3rd March 1874, and 99 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 257 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd March 1875, Rs. 62,30,774; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 2,80,065; deduct, new coin paid during the week, 10,00,034; balance, Rs. 55,10,745. There are in addition 3,52,991 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

BUFFALO FIGHTING.—Cissen Nursinga and Cissen Heeromon two milkmen, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having cruelly illtreated their buffaloes by causing them to fight with one another. The defendants were found by a police sepoy, urging their buffaloes on and exasperating them. The animals were considerably injured. His Worship fined the prisoners Rs. 15 and 20 respectively.

ASSAULT AND DISOBEDIENCE.—A seaman named Leo Joseph, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper and charged with the above offences. The Captain deposed that on Tuesday night hearing a disturbance on the deck of his ship (the Jane Rowlands) he went up from his cabin and found that the ship was head to wind, with all her sails flapping. On the starboard side of the deck he saw the prisoner lying on top of the mate, who was lying on the deck. when he deponent tried to separate them, the prisoner bit his fingers, and threatened to take his life but was subsequently placed in irons, until handed over to the police. The mate deposed that some words passed between him and the prisoner on the occasion in question and that the prisoner then assaulted him. His Worship after hearing some further evidence, dismissed the prisoner with a caution.

IMPORT DUTIES.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that your letter of the 20th ultimo, has been forwarded by the Chamber to the Tariff Committe appointed by the Government of India and now sitting in Calcutta.—Yours, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th March 1875.

HIGH COURT—4TH MARCH.

(BEFORE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

PURSHOTUM VULLUBDAS V. THE EAST INDIA BANK.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, for the plaintiff, moved to ascertain the views of his Lordship whether he meant to include in the sum of the suit the costs of the 6th, 7th and 9th April 1874, which were to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendants. At a stage of the trial previous to the judgment, his Lordship had directed that the plaint should be amended in certain particulars, and the plaintiff was thereupon directed to pay to the defendants the costs of the amendment. Subsequently, in deciding the suit, his Lordship said he would not have made the order of the 9th April if he had been better advised, and directed that the plaintiff should get the whole of the costs from the defendants. The learned counsel contended that the costs which were of be borne by the defendants were the whole costs to the suit. Mr. Fox now objected to allow plaintiff the costs of the 9th April unless his Lordship gave a special direction. The learned counsel read extracts from the printed judgment of his Lordship, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th September 1874.

His Lordship said what he really intented to do was to leave the order as it stood.

Mr. Lang said the question was whether the final order as to costs was to include the costs of the 9th April, 9th April should stand.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendants, said he appeared on this motion on notice, and asked for his costs.

His Lordship said the direction to Mr. Fox would be that the order of the 9th April as to costs stands. The plaintiff should pay the costs of this motion.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

WITTOBA PANDURANG AND ANOTHER V. GOVIND PUNDURANG AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, for the plaintiffs, moved that the summons of the 23rd November 1874 should be made absolute, that is that the plaintiffs be allowed to sue in this case as paupers. By the order of the 19th January last, the defendant Govind was to bring Rs. 1,000 and get certain property, which plaintiffs alleged was family property assigned over to him; and, in default, either party was at liberty to apply for the further order of the court. Now, Govind had not brought the money and not completed the assignment, which he undertook to do.

The defendant Govind appeared in person and made some excuse for not complying with the order of the court.

His Lordship, therefore, directed that the summons of the 23rd November 1874 be made absolute.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

ENGLISH LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take..... Two-thirds.
The Second ..... One-fourth.
The Third..... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application, accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras,

To the Honorary Secretary,

Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Swoop, Mhow.

N. B.—The race has closed with 86 subscribers and will be run at Liverpool on the 18th of March.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, was held on Saturday last, at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of winding up the company, appointing liquidators, &c. Mr. Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair.

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook:—"That the following resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, held at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 11th instant, be and is hereby confirmed:—That in order to give effect to the resolutions passed at the two extraordinary general meetings held on the 13th August 1873 and 22nd June 1874, it is deemed necessary that the Colaba Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866."

The proposition was carried *nem-con.*

On the proposition of Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Messrs. C. E. Benn and Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah were appointed liquidators, at a remuneration of Rs. 500. By another proposition the liquidators were authorized to sell, assign, and transfer the Waree building belonging to the Colaba Press Company, and in addition thereto pay from the assets of this company the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation 1,000 shares of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, each of such shares mentioning and acknowledging payment of Rs. 175 for purpose of distribution amongst the shareholders of the Colaba Press Company: further to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed in Bombay, and to be called the New Colaba Press Company, Limited, having a capital of rupees six lacs divided into 600 shares, of Rs. 1,000 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, &c., of the said Colaba Press Company, Limited, (save and except the said leasehold premises and the sum of Rs. 26,000 mentioned above), and to receive in compensation for such sale five hundred shares fully-paid up in the said new Colaba Press Company, Limited.

The liquidators were also empowered, pending the completion of the sale, assignment, and transfer of the Waree building, to give immediate possession thereof, and also to pay Rs. 25,000 to the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, and to charge them for such possession of the Waree building, the monthly rent of Rs. 1,000 from the date of such possession to the date of the completion of the said sale.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. A. E. Ashley, one of the directors, said:—I shall like to call your attention to a matter on which I believe, I shall have your hearty concurrence, and as we are in a manner about to re-constitute the Colaba Press Company, I think this a very fitting opportunity to introduce it. I allude to the important services our chairman has for many years rendered in the interests of the shareholders of this company, and of which I think some recognition may be appropriately made on this occasion, and I am sure all of you will agree with me in this proposition. To most of you who are well acquainted with his exertions in the company's behalf, I need not say much, but as there are perhaps few have not the same opportunities of observation, I may be permitted, as one who has been with him for some years, to say that nothing could have exceeded the zeal and energy he has brought to bear upon all matters connected with the company, giving up, as it has seemed to me, almost his whole time to its interests and welfare. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it has been no easy matter to keep pace with the constant changes and growing competition in our business, but I think we may say confidently that the Colaba Press Company has not fallen behind, and we are able to say that much is largely due to the energy and ability of our chairman. With these few remarks, I should think the most appropriate way of marking our appreciation of this gentleman's valuable services will be to present him with a piece of plate, or some appropriate inscription. Cost of such a box not to exceed (Rs. 1,000) one thousand, I therefore propose—" That a silver box, not exceeding in value the sum of Rs. 1,000, be presented by the shareholders of this company to Mr. Heerjee Jehangir, bearing an appropriate inscription to be decided upon hereafter, as a token of their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Company."

Mr. Framjee Kaikobhrod Parsee Panday, pleader, seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Heerjee Jehangir returned thanks for the compliment paid to him.

The meeting then separated.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 24th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Fever continues in southern districts. Small-pox in two villages of Shahunder taluka, which occasioned one death. Mean temp. in two tuppas. Preparations for kharif continue. Weather cloudy and sultry. Rain again expected; fall various on 12th, 13th, and 14th. Three boats upset and two others founded at Kotri and Keti on 13th during heavy gale of wind: grain to the value of 2,000 rupees lost.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops much benefitted by rain. but the rape crop has in parts been attacked by small insects; prospects generally good. Weather warmer. Public health good.

Haidarabad.—Mortality from disease occasioned by cold among people in Haidarabad taluks. Fever again prevalent. Damage to rabi crops from frost. Weather warmer. Cattle-disease has ceased.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 3 cents. In taluka Jacobabad wheat and barley good; oil-seeds and gram in places completely blighted. In talukas Thal and Kusmore wheat, barley, mutter, and oil-seeds very fair. Weather decidedly milder.

Ahmedabad.—Damage by late rain only slight. Wheat being harvested in some talukas. Other crops doing well.

Surat.—Weather good. Picking operations progressing. Fever and influenza to cease in Pardi.

Broach.—Wheat and juwar almost harvested. Cotton picking progressing. Slight drizzling at Ahmod on 21st.

Kaira.—Cotton and other crops thriving. Weather and health good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Cattle-disease continues. Full-presses at Julgaum in full operation; twenty-five thousand docras awaiting compressment; quality good.

Nasik.—Crops being harvested. Public health good.

Tanna.—Weather cool. Public health good. Agne in Dhanu and Murbar; cough in Dhanu taluka, and fever in Mahim, Shapur, and Dhewndy talukas. Rabi crop good in Shapur, Murbar, Dewndy, and Kurjat talukas, and middling in Dhanu, Murbar, and Kallian talukas.

Poona.—Rabi crop being harvested. Weather hot. Public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Rabi crops being harvested. Health good.

Sholapur.—Weather slightly warm. Reaping of rabi continues. Harvest indifferent in inferior soil.

Sattara.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Picking of cotton commenced in Walwa. Weather cloudly and warm. Ague in Patan.

Belgaum.—Rabi crops being harvested. Cotton doing well. Weather fine. Public health good.

Dharwar.—No material change in state of wheat, gram, cotton, &c. Health improving. Sheep-disease in Karajgi taluka.

Kanara.—Second crops thriving. Slight fever general. Small-pox and cattle-disease slightly prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Rabi promises fair harvest. Rats damaging crops in Bagewari and Mudebihal. State of public health same as before.

Rajkote.—Crops same as before. Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton nearly over. Weather and health good.

Wadwan.—Cold decreasing. Cotton picking commenced. Health generally good.

Baroda.—Cotton crops have suffered from recent falls of rain; picking continues. Rabi crops and public health good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 22nd instant). Slight rain. Weather a little warmer. Rabi crops fair, but a slight diminution in the yield anticipated in Alibag owing to blight.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 16th instant). Crops being harvested in Deogad, Rajapur and Sangmeshwar talukas, and in petta Lanjee. General out-turn not good. Dry season crops moderately good in other talukas. Cattle-disease prevails to a slight extent in Rajapur taluka. General health good.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 11TH, 12TH FEBRUARY.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Louis Eric Ames, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart., promoted. Dated 11th February, 1875.

4th Hussars, Cecil Wyburn Peters, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower, transferred to the 9th Lancers. Dated 11th February, 1875.

5th Lancers, Lieutenant Henry Conway Morland, from the East Kent Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice C.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following Royal Warrant relative to the pay of Quartermasters of the Army has been issued:—

"Victoria R.—Whereas we deem it expedient to revise in certain respects the regulations relating to the pay and special emoluments of the quartermasters of our Army, and to substitute a fixed rate of daily pay for the pay and special pay at a certain yearly rate hitherto granted to such officers, our will and pleasure is that, from and after the 1st of April, 1875, article 233 of our warrant of the 27th of December, 1870, be cancelled, and that the following articles of our said warrant—viz. articles 173, 174, 175, 184, and 204—be so amended in the following particulars:—Foot Guards.—Quartermaster, on first appointment, 7s. 2d. per day; after 10 years' service in the rank, or after 15 years' service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including five years as quartermaster, 10s. 2d.; after 15 years' service in the rank, or after 20 years' service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including 10 years as quartermaster, 11s. 8d.; after 32 years' service in our Army, including 12 as quartermaster, 13s. 2d. Cavalry and Infantry of the Line.—Quartermaster, on first appointment—Cavalry, 10s. 2d.; Infantry, 8s 2d.; after 10 years' service in the rank, or after 15 years' service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including five years as quartermaster—Cavalry, 12s. 2d.; Infantry, 10s.2d.; after 15 years' service in the rank, or after 20 years service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer including 10 years as a quartermaster—Cavalry, 13s. 8d., Infantry, 11s. 8d.; after 32 years' service in our Army, including 12 as quartermaster—Cavalry, 15s. 2d.; Infantry, 13s. 2d. Royal Artillery.—Quartermaster, except Coast Brigade, on first appointment, 7s. 6d.—Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigade, 9s. 6d.; after 10 years' service in the rank, or after 15 years' service as a commissioned or non commissioned officer, including five years as quartermaster—Horse Brigade and Riding Establishment, 13s. 2d.; Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigade, 11s. 8d.; after 15 years' service in the rank, or after 20 years service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including 10 years as a quartermaster—Horse Brigade and Riding Establishment, 15s. 2d.; Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigade, 13s. 8d.; after 32 years' service in our Army, including 12 as quartermaster—Horse Brigade and Riding Establishment, 15s. 2d.; Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigade, 13s. 2d. quartermaster of Coast Brigade, in addition to regimental pay of lieutenant, 1s. Royal Engineers.—Quartermaster, on first appointment, 9s. 8d.; after ten years' service in the rank, or after 15 years' service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including five years as quartermaster, 11s. 2d.; after 15 years' service in the rank, or after 20 years' service as commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including ten years as quartermaster, 11s. 8d.; after 32 years' service in our Army, including 12 as quartermaster, 13s. 2d. West India Regiments and the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.—The same rate as for Infantry of the Line.—Given at our Court at Osborne this 28th day of January, 1875, in the 38th year of our reign. By Her Majesty's command, GATHORNE HARDY."

The following Royal Warrant, dated the 30th of January, has been issued relative to Sub-Lieutenants:

"Sub-Lieuts. shall be removed from our Army for moral or physical unfitness. They shall, except in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted to be Sub-Lieuts., be required to pass the examination for the rank of Lieut. prescribed by the standing regulations for the promotion of Sub Lieuts. in our Infantry and Cavalry of the Line within two years from the date of their commissions, and the professional examination for the rank within the year next following, failing to do which they shall be removed from our service. Sub-Lieuts. who shall twice fail to pass the examination prescribed by the aforesaid standing regulations may at once be removed from our service, notwithstanding that two years from the date of their appointment as Sub-Lieuts. shall not have expired. It appointed to regiments serving in India, the professional examination shall be passed within the first year from the date of their commission, and the examination prescribed by the standing regulation for the promotion of Sub-Lieuts. in our Cavalry and Infantry of the Line within the two years next following, subject to the like removal."

A CARNIVAL BALL IN PARIS.

(Daily News' Correspondent.)

PARIS, MONDAY MORNING

I HAVE seen, up to the small hours, the first *bal masqué* at the New Opera House. Although opinions may differ as to whether it was a success or not, I may say at once that Paris never saw the like of it. The Old Opera in the Rue Lepelletier was, time out of mind, once a week in Carnival, the rendezvous of rowdies, shopboys, Boulevard spendthrifts, foreigners in search of a lark, and the very dregs of the female population Among these was a small leaven of staid, respectable men, who thought it no harm to go to the Opera balls, because their fathers and grandfathers had done so before them, and had left traditions of fun and humour and exciting intrigue long since extinct. It is also not to be denied that even in modern times some reputable ladies, accompanied by their husbands, brothers, or fathers, have been out of curiosity to the public masked balls of Paris; but they were always carefully enveloped in dominoes, and wore complete masks—not the little loup which merely hides the nose and eyebrows, and leaves the lower part of the features and even the expression of the eyes open to scrutiny. Of late years the number of visitors of this class has been contantly decreasing, and the last time I was at a Carnival ball, which is now many years ago, it seemed to me a repulsive orgie unredeemed by any rational amusement.

Anything so highly and frigidly genteel as the gathering of this evening in M. Garnier's gilded halls (which by the way yet smell terribly of paint) the old Rue Lepelletier house was a stranger to. The very first person I set eyes on in the corridors as I went in early was the Minister of the Interior, General de Chabaud-Latour, with a lady on his arm. Presently I saw sweeping the grand staircase some of the very toilettes which I had noticed at Marshal de MacMahon's last ball, and the fair wearers had no masks. As the evening wore on and the theatre got hot, masks were very generally taken off. Faubourg St. Germain and Faubourg St. Honore people, not cooped up in boxes, but sitting on the open benches on the stage on either side of Strauss's orchestra, found themselves among groups of friends and in conversation relieved the tedium of a rather heavy evening. The crowd was painfully great, circulation extremely difficult, and a seat once abandoned was not to be regained. There was a sad want of picturesque and humorous costumes, and the proportion of Turks in the dreary masses of gentlemen in back coasts and white ties was scant. The boxes, though not till a late hour, were pretty well filled. The people in them I should fancy, must have been thoroughly wearied, for when once they had seen the *coup d'œil* of the chandelier (the best thing in my opinion in the whole house) and the contour of the theatre, there was nothing interesting to look at. The dancing was a mere formality, and carried on as of old by a few apprentices and females of that class who were the staple at the old house, and who are paid by the establishment. Without payment nobody in Paris could be got to dance, at least with anything like order and propriety, at a *bal en ogue*.

And now with regard to the future composition of these balls, there arises a question which, I think, must receive a speedy solution. It is said that upwards of 8,000 tickets were issued for this ball. They were not personal, but open to all the world and no questions asked, at the price of 30f. for gentlemen and 10f. for ladies. On this occasion the majority of the ladies present were not merely respectable, but people moving in the best society, and as I have said, most of those who came in with masks took them off. But as was inevitable under the circumstances, there were, rubbing shoulders with them, a good many beginning palpably and manifestly to the attitudes of the old frequenters of the Salle Lepelletier. I did not think the amalgamation seemly, and I am persuaded it cannot last. *Ces tems sont.* But which is to be next and which to go I do not venture to predict. If it be thought probable that the gorgeousness which some call the beauty of the new Opera will attract permanently to Carnival balls the same sort of company which, though not exclusive, was in the ascendant to-night, it will be found absolutely necessary to have a ladies' committee to put some check on the admissions If not, the attendance at the balls will speedily relapse into the old rut. I think it was a great mistake of the management to snuff the green room—perhaps the prettiest part of the establishment—with hothouse plants, instead of letting the public walk into it, and so relieving the pressure of the crowd. The buffet—only a temporary one, I suppose—is the worst glimsy thing of the kind I ever saw in my life; and like a prison refectory.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, MONDAY MORNING.

The *Bal de l'Opera* will profit much to the poor of Paris. When I came away this morning the boarded-over pit and stage, the boxes, the vestibules, and the saloon were crowded. The overflowing was out of the question. There was, in a general way, no getting in or out. A solitary individual might, and that with perseveing elbow work, make his entrance or his exit. It was announced that the tickets sold for the benefit of the soup kitchens would be limited to 8,000. But this did not include the orders, which I have no doubt covered another thousand. The doors were not opened until 11 o'clock. A strong police force kept the foot way, enclosing the Opera House clear. Rigorous orders were given not to allow *queues* to form about the doors. Ticket-holders were obliged to stand on the side of the Rue Auber, next the Grand Hotel, where I should say there were several thousands waiting for the clock to strik the hour when they might penetrate through the thick, dark line of policemen. Numbers of ladies, in ball dresses, in dominoes and masks, stood patiently out in the cold, until the doors were opened, when they rushed forward, many of them pressing on more rapidly than was convenient for their cavaliers. General Chabaud-Latour, with a *domino noir* leaning on his arm, was one of the first to enter. A vast number of persons came more to see the Opera House than the masquerade, which must have appeared a dull enough affair to any one who had passed a Carrinal in no matter what part of Italy. Fashionable ladies in ball dresses were numerous. Some wore masks, and others went without. The patronesses of the ball mixed freely with the crowds in the pit and saloon. Madame MacMahon was at the ball, but she did not sit in the State box, and was so well disguised that nobody recognised her beyond those intimate friends who knew exactly what she was to wear. The Queen of Spain and her daughters were dressed in black, with mantillas and masks trimmed with deep black lace borders, completely hiding their faces. Whatever dancing there was was evidently performed by paid dancers, who having received instructions to go through their steps decently and in order were scarcely in the dispason of the gay music. In the different parts of the house there were at the outside twenty couples in movement. Plump pages in mediæval costumes footed it with pierrots and jesters, to the lively strains of the orchestra, which Strauss in person directed. Gentelmen were privileged to wear their hats. Those who did not profit by the licence were quite exceptional. It was a pity the density of the crowd prevented the toilettes of women of fashion from being seen, except on the stairs, where certainly flowing robes appeared to great advantage. The brilliant hues of the dresses, the dominoes, and the masked faces formed, when seen from the *loggia* of the landing-place, a brilliant picture. Among the nine thousand persons who were at last night's *bal d'opera* there were a considerable number who had been on previous occasions at the New Opera House. I was not surprised to hear that even such short acquaintance with M. Garnier's architectural work as can be obtained in a month has already produced satiety. The stairs and saloon do not grow upon one, but the contrary. The Spanish proverb, "Never return to the house of which your first impression was delightful," would have forcibly come home to some subscribers with whom I spoke. The meretricious splendour which dazzled on the opening night is beginning to pall on the sight. A very clever woman, in confessing to me her sense of weariness of the gilding and polychrome statuary, said:—"Just imagine, with what eyes you would regard a 9th November procession, if you were condemned to see it twice a week for a whole season. I feel that to enjoy music in this place we should be blinded like the canary birds in gilded cages." The Grand Hotel received some scores of guests, who came from England purposely to see the masked ball. But I did not see any lady being taken from it in a sedan chair to the Opera. There were very few carriages in the Place del 'Opera, which was throughout the night crowded with what I took to be east-end people, who had come to see the masquers. The cafes about were also very full.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE extraordinary article which the Russian organ in Brussels—the *Nord*—has published respecting our refusal to attend the forthcoming Conference at St. Petersburg increases the interest which naturally belongs to Lord Derby's recent despatch to Lord A. Loftus. It inspires some curiosity as to the words in which the insidious and "hypocritical" policy of England finds expression.

After a review of the circumstances which led to the assembling of the former Conference, in the course of which review Lord Derby takes occasion to pay a compliment to the "humane motives" of the Emperor of Russia, he proceeds to recount the now well known history of the Conference itself, and to remark on the sudden and maravellous extension of the scope of its deliberations which took place after its earlier meetings. When, on the 31st of July our representative, Sir A. Horsford, "drew attention to that part of his instructions wherein he was directed to abstain from taking part in any discussion on points extending to general principles of international law not already universally recognized and accepted," the announcement was met by the reply from Baron Jomini to the effect that "tout le monde est d'accord a cet egard, la Conference n'ayant d'autre but que de consacrer des regles universellement admises." What the nature of these universally admitted rules was, was soon to appear. It soon became evident "when the more important articles of the project came to be discussed that the attitude of reserve which her Majesty's Government had held towards it and the caution of the British delegate were fully justified. Instead of mere rules for the guidance of military commanders based upon usage, upon which a general understading could be shown to exist in the interests of humanity, the articles of the project were seen to contain or to imply numerous innovations for which no practical necessity was found to exist, and the result of which, if adopted, would have been greatly to the advantage of the Powers having large armies constantly prepared for war and systems of universal compulsory military service." Under these circumstances the Government might, in accordance with their previously announced intentions, have instructed the British delegate to protest farmally against any attempt on the part of the Conference to lay down new rules of international law between belligerents; but they preferred to leave the discussion to take its course, "being unwilling to throw impediments in the way of a complete inquiry into the project, and thus prevent the Emperor of Russia's wishes in regard to the Conference from being adequately carried out." Lord Derby then proceeds to refer in detail to one or two of the abortive attempts to arrive at an agreement on the various articles of the project. After describing the conflict of opinion which arose on the question of "actual" *versus* "constructive occupation," and the final adoption of modified articles, in which an effort was made to reconcile the conflicting views by the use of carefully balanced expression, Lord Derby adds: "Her Majesty's Government fear that the inhabitants of the invaded territory would find in such conditions please very inadequate protection from the liberal interpretation of the necessities and possibilities of warfare by a victorious enemy, while the existence of rules the meaning of which is not distinct and indisputable could not fail, should they ever be actually promulgated, to give rise to angry controversy which would intensify rather than mitigate the horrors of war." After somewhat similar comments on the discussion of the articles relating to "combatants and non-combatants," "requisitions and contributions," and "reprisals," Lord Derby points out that by passing over the articles on the last subject in silence "the delegates really evaded one of the principal difficulties inherent in any scheme for the preparation of the rules of war to be observed by belligerents—namely, the question, How these rules can be enforced. Rules of international law in which the interests of neutrals and belligerents are concerned can be enforced in the last resort by the sword of war; but in the case of countries already engaged in hostilities there are no means except by reprisals for either belligerent to force upon the other the observance of any set of rules. Neutrals, it is almost certain, would be appealed to against the infraction of these rules, but it can scarcely be seriously contemplated that neutral countries should really intervene for the enforcement of these rules; and unless their interference were attended by the exercise of compulsion, in which case the circle of hostilities would soon be indefinitely enlarged, it cannot be supposed that the contending nations would respect it."

In conclusion, Lord Derby states that "Her Majesty's Government regard the result of the Brussels Conference to have been to demonstrate that there is no possibility of an agreement upon the really important articles of the Russian project; that the interests of the invader and the invaded are irreconcilable; and that even if certain rules of warfare could be framed in terms which would meet with aquiescence they would prove to exercise little more than that fictitious restraint deprecated by the Russian Government at the opening of the Conference. Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government cannot consent to pursue the matter, or to take part in any further negotiations or conferences upon it. . . . A careful consideration of the whole matter has convinced them that it is their duty firmly to repudiate on behalf of Great Britain and her allies in any future war any project for altering the principles of international law upon which this country has hitherto acted, and, above all, to refuse to be a party to any agreement the effect of which would be to facilitate aggressive wars and to paralyze the patriotic resistance of an invaded people."

This, then, is the despatch, and these the reasonings which the *Nord* finds so suggestive of that "hypocrisy which is so prominent a feature in British policy"—which irritates that journal into a comparison of our Foreign Secretary with Mr. Pecksniff, and finally prompts its mysterious threat to "show at the proper time how these tactics can be turned against England." The indignation is so obviously and ludicrously manufactured, that it would be easy to see, if the fact were not well known before, that it has been manufactured to order. The sneers at our pretended "invocation of generous principles," at our assumed sire of "philanthropy," are quite wide of the mark. Every one knows that we never made any pretences of the kind in the present case. We left philanthropy to the Emperor of Russia. It was he who was inspired with the noble idea of humanizing warfare, and we never from the first professed to attempt anything more than to take care that his precious balms should not break our heads and those of all other European nations not counting their soldiers by millions. And as we do not see any clear to this, we have withdrawn from the business: that is all. It is probable enough that the secondary States of Europe will—as the *Nord* quotes from us with a careful privise against believing us—imitate the example of England in this matter; and this, no doubt, is the real sting of Lord Derby's despatch. If its effect is to reduce the number of delegates at the St. Petersburg Conference to three, severally representing the three great military Powers, of course the deliberations of the Conference will not have the weight that a larger number of members and a more varied representation of interests would have given it. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand the ill-temper at St. Petersburg. All that it is necessary for the English public to bear in mind is that it is the anger at St. Petersburg, and in the highest quarters in the Russian capital, which is now finding calculated expression in the official journal of the Czar's Government; and which, unless we are misinformed, will be continuously manifested in the same way for some time to come. A telegram from Berlin quotes a remarkable paragraph in the Russian *Invalide* to the effect that "England has supplied 6,000 rifles to the Est Turcoman tribes, and that one of Major Napier's objects in travelling north of Mesched probably was to instruct the Turcomans in the use of the new weapon." The whole story is of course a impudent fabrication, and, we may be disposed to fancy, too glaring to do us any damage; but that would be a rash conclusion. No rumour hostile to this country is too absurd to be credited by a large part of those whom it is the particular object of Russia to influence; and the more certain it is that a particular canard is false to the knowledge of the Russian Government, the more significant its appearance in newspapers which say only what their Government allows. We may take it as proved, in short, that our action in regard to the Congress has secured us the decided hostility of the Russian Government; and, what is more, that, for some reason or other, they think it their best policy to let us know it. Viewing as we do the "humane intentions" of Russia as regards a reform of the laws of war, we cannot restrain a feeling of satisfaction at seeing our opinions so strikingly confirmed. The danger which the peaceful nations of Europe have escaped may be measured by this candid display of disappointment on the part of a great military Power.

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o o:—

BARODA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S proceedings were again watched by a large number of spectators. Nursoo Jemeder was examined at great length, and we think his evidence created a very favourable impression. He corroborated Rowjee's evidence in a number of vital points, chiefly in respect of delivering packets to Rowjee which he had received from Salim. He said, when alluding to what has hitherto been regarded as an attempt to commit suicide, that he "fell into the well," but there could be little doubt that his falling into the well was due to his remorse at seeing the old Residency servants standing about while he, an old servant himself, was a prisoner for conspiring to murder a master who had always been kind to him. In answer to Sir Dinkur Rao's adjuration that he should speak the truth as if he were in the presence of God, he answered that he had told the truth uninfluenced by any hope of receiving a pardon. The Sirkar might kill him he said, but he would nevertheless tell the truth. Jugga's evidence and Kabhai's evidence also confirmed Rowjee's evidence in many points.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed in Court regarding the interpretation, and there seems to be little doubt that since Mr. Flynn's departure it has been going from bad to worse.

NINTH DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission — John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar occupied a seat on the left of the Commission.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.I., was present during a portion of the forenoon, and occupied a seat on the right of the Commission; but was absent in the afternoon.

The Commission was opened at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Advocate-General—As a rule, my Lord, the Commission will not sit on Saturday?

The President—I was going to mention that next Saturday will be a Hindoo holiday, and we shall not be able to sit on that day.

The Advocate-General—Only next Saturday, I understand?

The President—Only next Saturday.

Mr. Advocate-General—As your lordship pleases.

Nursoo Rajana affirmed, and examined by the Advocate-General:—My name is Nursoo Rajana. I was jemedar of peons employed at the Residency at Baroda. I have been employed at the Residency from thirty to thirty-four years. I guess the period. I had been jemedar seventeen or eighteen years. My pay as such was Rs. 14 a month. Rowjee havildar used to get rupees ten a month. I lived in the city. My usual time for going to the Residency in the morning was eight o'clock. My time for going home in the evening was uncertain. I used to go sometimes at seven o'clock, sometimes eight o'clock, and sometimes, if the Cutcherry was over early, at half-past six o'clock. I remember when the Commission sat at Baroda. A proposal was then made to me. Rowjee said something. He said Yeshwuntrao and Salim say, "You should go to the Maharaja's." I said, "I cannot go just now, as there is sickness in my house, and I am deeply engaged in my service." After the Commission had left Baroda this matter of going to the Maharaja's was again mentioned to me by Rowjee, and Salim also. I knew Salim. I came to know him since he began to come to the Residency, though I did not know him before. He began to come to the Residency after the death of Khunderao Maharaja. I was in the service of Jumnabaee, and after my return to the Residency I saw him coming there in the time of Colonel Barr. Jumnabaee was living at the Residency, where I was deputed to attend her, and also for two months more when she went to Poona. I was deputed by Colonel Barr and Mr. Tucker, who came here, to attend her. Beside Salim and Rowjee, Yeswuntrao Jassood spoke to me once or twice about going to the Maharaja's. On Mondays and Thursdays, when the Maharaja was in the habit of coming to the Residency, Salim often spoke to me. I eventually agreed to go to the Maharaja. I first saw the Maharaja about twenty-five days or a month after the Commission had left Baroda. Rowjee, Salim, and another man who went with Rowjee went with me. We went to Yeshwuntrao's and from his house to the Maharaja's. I found these people at Yeshwuntrao's house: from Yeshwuntrao's house we went to the Maharaja's barra or Haveli. (The Interpreter explains that "barra" means quarters or court.) Rowjee, the other man who was with Rowjee, and Salim went with me. We went into the Palace from an entrance on the rear side, where a new garden has lately been laid out. I do not know the name of that new garden. Yeshwuntrao went by another road, and brought with him the Maharaja. He came with the Maharaja. Yeshwuntrao went from his house by himself, and may have gone in at the front entrance. He was not with us at the time. When we got into the Palace by this back entrance we went to a room upstairs. I at first sat down at a place some steps below the room. When Yeshwuntrao had brought the Maharaja there, Salim said to me, "Come upstairs." I and Rowjee went upstairs. Rowjee's companion remained downstairs. When I got upstairs I saw the Maharaja. Salim and Yeswuntrao were with the Maharaja. When I was in the presence of the Maharaja I sat down, and then Yeshwuntrao and Rowjee began some conversation with the Maharaja. I had some conversation with the Maharaja. At first he expressed his anger with me. The Maharaja said, "This is a *loocha* or rogue, why did you bring him?" Rowjee said, "No, sir, he will not be roguish now."

The Interpreter refers to Molesworth's Marathi Dictionary and states that "loocha" is rendered in English by the words "dissolute," "profligate," "libertine," "unprincipled."

Rowjee, Yeshwuntrao, and Salim all spoke this way?—No, I heard what they said, and I said nothing. The Maharaja said, "Through Salim you will convey news and information of what occurs at the Residency." I said, "Very well." That was all I said. Nothing further occurred at this interview. I went to meet the Maharaja upon another occasion after the first, about a month or more or less after the first, though I do not quite remember. Rowjee and Salim went with me on this second occasion, and there was a man with Rowjee. The name of the man with Rowjee is Kabhai. On this second occasion I saw the Maharaja, and besides me Rowjee saw the Maharaja on this occasion, while Kabhai was made to wait down below. He was not allowed to see the Maharaja. Kabhai was a punkawalla employed at the Residency. On this occasion a conversation took place between Rowjee and the Maharaja while I remained sitting there, and if in the course of conversation they put some question to me I said "Yes." These visits took place at night. We left this place at about eight or about half-past eight. I left this place at 8 o'clock. I reached the Maharaja's place at nine or half-past nine. On the second occasion also we went to Yeshwuntrao's house, and thence to the Maharaja's Palace. Salim and all the others went into the Palace together. In the intervals between these visits to the Maharaja I had seen Salim at the Residency, and we used to exchange salaams. I did not say anything to him on these occasions. Rowjee and Salim used to sit together. Yeshwuntrao and two or three sowars used to come to the Residency before the Maharaja came to the Residency, and it was on these occasions, that Rowjee and Salim used to sit together. I remember going to Nowsaree with Colonel Phayre. The Maharaja also went to Nowsaree at the same time. Salim accompanied the Maharaja on this occasion, though Yeshwuntrao did not. In Nowsaree, Salim and Yeshwuntrao's son and two or three sowars lived in the same compound with Colonel Phayre. While at Nowsaree Rowjee caused a present to be given to me. Perhaps he caused it to be given because some mention was made between Salim and the Maharaja. From what Rowjee said to me, he said Rs. 250 have been given for you. I said, "What am I to do with the money here?" Rowjee left that money with Salim, and when Salim was about to return to Baroda, Rowjee said, "The money has been sent to your house." Salim, after having paid the money to my house, reported it through Rowjee to me. He said, "The money has been paid to your brother." I know, as a fact, that the money was received. I learnt this on my return. While I was at Nowsaree I did not go alone to see the Maharaja, though I went with the Sahib on two or three occasions. I had no private conversations or interviews with the Maharaja while I was at Nowsaree. After my return from Nowsaree to Baroda I again went to see the Maharaja. I made this visit a month more or less after my return from Nowsaree, but I don't quite remember. Before going to the Haveli on this occasion I first went to Yeshwantrao's house, where I met Rowjee, Kabhai and Salim. Yeshwuntrao was also there. Yeshwuntrao said, "Go on, and I will follow." I went from Yeshwuntrao's house to the Haveli. I went into the Haveli from the garden side. On this occasion I saw the Maharaja after waiting for some time in the same room in which I had seen him previously. I, Rowjee, and Salim saw the Maharaja. Kabhai never went before the Maharaja, but Jugga once did. When Rowjee and I were admitted to the Maharaja's presence on the occasion of my first visit to the Maharaja after my return from Nowsaree Rowjee had some conversation with the Maharaja, and Rowjee used to write an account of the conversation that used to take place at the Residency and the persons who came. Yeshwuntrao, Salim, and the Maharaja were sitting there. Rowjee said, "The present is in honour or on account of the marriage." He alluded to the Maharaja's marriage, which had taken place. When Rowjee mentioned as to this present on account of the marriage, Yeshwuntrao said, addressing the Maharaja, "Maharaja, nothing has been given to these persons." The Maharaja then said, "Do make some arrangement with regard to these persons." (The Interpreter said, the witness meant about making some arrangement about giving presents.) At that interview or time I did not receive any present, but ten or fifteen days afterwards I received Rs. 800, which was brought to me by Salim. Rowjee and I divided the money. Some money was also paid to Rowjee for the purpose of being paid to the punkawalla. I paid the money to Rowjee, and Rowjee paid it to the punkawalla. I paid Salim Rs. 100 out of the Rs. 800. I got altogether about Rs. 300 to myself. In the depth of the monsoon Rowjee used to give the notes to me, and Salim used to get them from me. I remember getting twenty or twenty-five from Rowjee in this way to give to Salim—not on the regular days, Mondays and Thursdays, when he used to come to the bungalow, but on other days. These letters were written every day with the exception of Mondays and Thursdays. After receiving the present of Rs. 800 I next went to see the Maharaja about a month and a half, or two months, I do not quite remember. On this occasion I went first to Yeshwuntrao's house and thence to the Haveli. Rowjee, Kabhai, and I, went together. Salim went first, and one of Yeshwuntrao's men also went with us. On this occasion I saw the Maharaja at the same place as usual. It is a small room where there is a bench, a mirror, some candlesticks made of brass for lights. The Maharaja sat upon a raised seat or bench. I sat down upon the floor with Rowjee. Those who were present were Rowjee and I: Yeshwuntrao and Salim were with the Maharaja. The Maharaja had some conversation with Rowjee, and I took a part in it. The Maharaja said, "The sahib now becomes very angry, and some endeavour should be made with regard to that." Yeshuntrao said, "It is the intention of the Maharaja. The Maharaja will give you something. Do you try to put it in." The Maharaja said, "Yes, you should do something by which the thing should go into his stomach." I said, "With regard to the food, that does not lie within my province, and I shall not be able to do it." Thereupon Rowjee said, "If you like, I will put it in the pummelo sherbet which he drinks." The Maharaja said, "Very well. Try to do it." The Maharaja added, "I will send a packet which should be given to Rowjee." Yeshwuntrao and Salim said, "With regard to what the Maharaja has said, when he gives it to us, we shall bring it." The Maharaja said, "If the thing is done it will be good for you"—and Yeshwuntrao repeated the same thing. The Maharaja said, "You will be well provided for, so that it will not be necessary for you to serve, and you will be maintained." Yeshwuntrao and Salim also said the same thing. This interview with the Maharaja lasted ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. This interview took place in a month I don't remember. It took place about fifteen days, twenty or twenty-five days, or a month before Colonel Phayre discovered the attempt to poison him.

At that interview no packet was given to me, but afterwards Salim gave a packet to me. It was on the next day that Salim gave it to me, and he gave it to me at my house. The length of it was so much (illustrating it by the length of his forefinger), and it was done up in Ahmedabad paper. When he gave it to me he said, "This is the packet to which the Maharaja referred. Give it to Rowjee." I did not open the packet; I kept it in the folds of my turban. When I came to the Residency at eight o'clock in the morning I gave it to Rowjee. After I had given this packet to Rowjee I saw Salim and Yeshwuntrao at the Residency on the fourth or fifth day. I did not see (Interpreter—He means "hear") the conversation they had with Rowjee.

Mr. Melvill—The witness said that he did not see Rowjee speaking to them.

Salim asked me about the packet and I said I had given it to Rowjee. There was no other conversation. Rowjee went there, and I don't know whether he had any conversation or not. I had no conversation about this matter with Rowjee, though he and I used to be always together there. I went to see the Maharaja again after the Dusserah procession. Rowjee said, "Those persons are anxious; they say nothing has been done as yet."

Mr. Melvill—He used the words "takeed kurna"—that means "pressing."

The Interpreter—That would be a better rendering.

The answer was then taken thus—Yes, these people are pressing; they say nothing has been done as yet.

I said to Rowjee, "You should know whether you did it or not."

The Interpreter.—The Dusserah was on the 20th October, but I do not know whether the Dusserah procession took place on that day.

Witness—Rowjee said, "As far as I am concerned I did put it." Nothing further occurred between Rowjee and me at that time. This was about eight or ten days after the Dusserah procession. It was about five or six days after this conversation that I went to see the Maharaja. It may be about seven or eight days before Colonel Phayre discovered the poison. On this visit I went, as usual, to Yeshwuntrao's house first. This would be about seven or eight in the evening. From Yeshwuntrao's house Khabai, Rowjee, and Jugga Punkawalla went with me to the Haveli. Salim, as usual, took me into the Palace. I and Rowjee saw the Maharaja at the usual room. Salim and Yeshwuntrao were with the Maharaja. The Maharaja said, using a word of filthy abuse,—"These are rogues." He said, "You have not done anything as yet." I said "Rowjee ought to know that."

Mr. Melvill—He says that Rowjee knows.

The President—It comes to the same thing.

Rowjee then said, "As far as I am concerned I did put it in. What can I do if your medicine is not good?" The Maharaja said to Rowjee, "Very well, I'll send another packet, and you do it well."

The Interpreter—He now adds, "Put it in well."

Then Rowjee said, "Very well." Yeshwuntrao and the Maharaja said, "It will be brought to-morrow, and you should give it to Rowjee. It will be brought to you by Salim." Nothing further was said. I then went away, while Rowjee waited there for a little while. Next day Salim gave me, near my house, a packet like the previous one. I brought it with me and gave it to Rowjee at the Residency at the place where we are in the habit of sitting. This would be about five or seven days—I don't remember exactly—before the Monday on which the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made. I remember that Monday. On that day I came on duty at eight o'clock. I saw Rowjee there sitting on the seat which we used to occupy in the Residency, and near the saheb's private office. I had no conversation with Rowjee that morning; but I had some conversation with him after the excitement caused by the discovery. I had this conversation after the doctor saheb had come and gone. Rowjee said, "The doctor sahib took a tumbler with him." Having said so, Rowjee went in front of the bungalow. I had no more conversation with Rowjee at that time. Rowjee said to me, "The docter sahib took away the tumbler into which I had put it." When I came from home I found Salim sitting at the Residency. I had no conversation with him, and went on to the bungalow. On that day I was examined by Colonel Phayre. My written examination was taken either that day or the next. I was not suspended from my employment at all. I remained on duty at the Residency until I was arrested by Mr. Souter. I remember Rowjee being taken before Mr. Souter. I had no conversation or communication with Rowjee from the time that Rowjee was taken before Mr. Souter until I myself was arrested. After I was arrested I saw Rowjee seated at a distance from the place where I was examined. I do not remember whether before I made my statement to Mr. Souter either Rowjee or any one else had told me what Rowjee had said. At the time of making my statement I did not know what Rowjee had said. Before I made my statement no promise of pardon was made to me. Before making my statement I saw Sir Lewis Pelly. He was sitting with Mr Souter.

Did he say anything to you?

Serjeant Ballantine objected to the question. (To the President)—I must take your opinion upon this matter. I submit that nothing that passed between the witness and Sir Lewis Pelly can be given by this witness as evidence.

The President—I think that the question might be put either as to what Sir Lewis Pelly or Mr. Souter said to him just before he was about to be examined.

The Advocate-General (to witness)—Was anything said to you by Sir Lewis Pelly or Mr. Souter at the time you were going to be examined?

Witness.—No, they did not. They heard all my statements.

The Advocate-General—Was anything said to you about pardon?

Serjeant Ballantine objected to the question, as the witness had already said that nothing had been said to him.

The President.—Besides, he has already said that no promise of pardon was made to him.

The Advocate-General—Then, I will not put that question.

Examination resumed:—

Since my arrest I have been under a military guard at the Residency. For a short time it was a native guard, and latterly it has been European soldiers. On the very day that my statement was made and taken down I remember going into the garden near the Residency. I fell into a well. After a long service this had happened, and I thought I could not show my face to any one after it. That was my fate. I had taken my meal, and after finishing it I saw a number of people near the well. I saw my fellow servants of old standing. I said, after my long service this is my fate. I fell into the well. I saw a number of people. My head turned and I fell into a well.

The Advocate-General asked the Interpreter to state the vernacular term for what had been translated "fell into a well."

The Interpreter—The expression was "coove me girpara."

Examination resumed:—

I remember Rowjee showing me a scar upon his stomach. This was before this occurrence, but I cannot say when—I mean before the thing was thrown into the tumbler and the occurrence was noised about. It was a few days before—not many. He said he had received those scars from a small bottle he had placed on his stomach. The scar looked like a swelling and something burnt there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine:—

How long had you been in the service of the Residency?—About thirty-two years or more.

You had had no quarrel with Colonel Phayre, or any complaint to make of him?—No. I regarded him as my patron, my ma-bap, my father, as the person who provided me with the means of maintenance. It was my bad luck that I listened to what these people said.

And whether it was your bad luck, or what it was, you were willing, for the purpose of gaining money, to poison your father or poison your best friend?—I was instigated by Rowjee, that was my luck, and my predestination.

But was it for money—was that the inducement?—As for the money, I did not receive it for this, but it was a reward or present in honor of the Maharaja.

Then what were you to get for this?—I was told it would be good for me, it would be better for me.

Did you understand by that that you would get money or get advancement?—Yes, so I understood.

So you understood that, and that is why you engaged in the affair? Very well: now we have got it. Of course, you are to get nothing for the statement that you have made to-day?—No.

I suppose you would not take money to perjure yourself?—No.

Would you take money to commit murder, but not perjure yourself?—What could I do? That was my luck, my fortune, my fate.

Now, there is a little matter I want to ask you about? You said that Rowjee used to take down notes of what passed at the Residency with a view to communicate them to the Maharaja?—Yes, and he gave me the notes which I used to give to Salim.

On pieces of paper, or in a book, or what?—On pieces of paper, sealed up, and such letter was sent every day.

You don't happen to have one of them, do you?—No.

Do you know whether any of them are in existence?—These notes may be with Salim or with the Sircar.

Now I just want you to tell me about the room in which you first saw the Maharaja; just describe it to me, please?—It was a small room; there was a bench in the room.

Just describe the rest of the furniture in the room?—There were two mirrors and one clock. It was at night, and I did not observe what else there was.

Were you in the same room every time that you went, or in a different room on any of the occasions?—It was in the same room always.

Was there a bath in the room?—Perhaps it might lead to a bath; there were a number of rooms adjoining, and there were doors leading into several rooms.

Then there was no bath in this room, but there were doors leading to a bath-room?—Perhaps a door, if opened, would have led into a bath-room.

Did you see a bath-room?—No.

So you know nothing about it?—No.

You have never been to the Palace since, have you?—No.

Were you examined before Colonel Phayre or in his presence?—Yes.

Then, I suppose that you told Colonel Phayre that you were telling the whole truth, so far as you knew it?—I did, but I told him what was not true which he took down in writing.

Your conscience had not begun to work at that time?—No, I did not tell him what was really the case.

It was what you call your luck, I suppose, to tell him a parcel of lies, was it not?—That was my predestination, which had been written in my fortune.

Of what religion are you?—A Hindoo.

Among the falsehoods your predestination led you to state, just tell me whether this is a portion in connection with the attempt to poison the Resident—"My suspicion falls on Faizoo for reasons already disclosed?"—Yes, when I gave my deposition I did make that statement.

And you knew at that time that Faizoo was innocent of it?—Faizoo and a Mahomedan were in the habit of coming there, and Salim was in the habit of coming to Faizoo.

The Interpreter explains that the witness also said something about a Padree sahib.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Then what about the Padree?

Witness—A cazee was in the habit of coming and a Padree sahib was in the habit of coming to the Residency, and Salim was in the habit of coming to Faizoo's room and sitting there.

But what had the Padree sahib to do with putting the poison into the cup?—Faizoo had a room in the compound of the Residency bungalow and Salim and all those other persons were in the habit of sitting in that room.

So that was the reason you charged Faizoo?—All the other servants caused Faizoo's name to be written in the depositions, and I did the same.

So that you and the rest of the servants might agree in the same story?—I heard that and also made this statement.

That you might agree with the rest of the servants?—Yes.

Although you knew it to be utterly false?—Yes, I caused a false story to be taken down in writing.

I suppose you and Rowjee agreed upon making Faizoo the victim?—No, I did not agree.

You knew that Rowjee had made the same statement?—Not only Rowjee but all the other servants.

The President called the Interpreter's attention to the question that Mr. Serjeant Ballantine had asked and to the fact that it had not been answered.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee to be good enough to repeat the question.

(The Interpreter repeated the question.)

Witness—I did not make the statement simply from the statement that Rowjee made, but because all the others made the same statement.

The President (to the Interpreter).—He really must answer the question. Did he know that Rowjee had made the statement?—(Question repeated.)

Witness—No.

Cross-examination continued—Did you and Rowjee talk the matter over before you made any statement?—No. Rowjee had been taken up and confined before his examination.

How did you know that all the other servants charged Faizoo?—Abdoola, Pedro, the mussal and other people caused their statements to be taken down in writing.

I suppose you knew that Rowjee and the other servants had agreed to charge the Maharaja?—I did not know that.

Did you know that Rowjee and the other servants had charged the Maharaja?—No. I did not know.

Will you swear that you did not know that Rowjee had charged the Maharaja?—With regard to this matter, a packet was given and brought to me, and I delivered it. There is no falsehood about that matter.

Everything you have told is perfectly true, you will swear that?—Yes.

And then do you know that Rowjee and the other servants had charged the Maharaja with inciting to poison?—No.

(To the Interpreter)—Did the witness understand the question?

The Interpreter—The question I put was, whether Rowjee and the other servants had agreed to charge the Maharaja.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Ah! I thought you had put something that it would be perfectly illegal for me to ask. I will ask my question again. (To witness)—Do you know that Rowjee has given evidence charging the Maharaja with inciting to poison?

Witness—I do not know.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine remarked that he had now an important branch of the cross-examination to enter upon, which he should like to proceed with uninterruptedly, and he thought, as it was two o'clock, the Commission might then adjourn.

The Commission accordingly hereupon adjourned.

The Commission re-assembled at half-past two.

Examination of the witness Nursoo Rajana by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine continued:—

How many meetings had you altogether with the Maharaja?—Five or six.

Now the thing must be of sufficient importance to remember the number—give me the number exactly?—Perhaps five.

Be good enough to answer my question—how many? Don't say perhaps?—I think it was five times.

Yes, and so do I. And now upon the three first occasions, there was no mention of or allusion to poisoning?—No.

Then who—I know it has been given already, but let him give it again—who was present on the fourth occasion?—Yeshwuntrao, Salim, the Maharaja, Rowjee and myself.

And upon that occasion it was arranged that a packet of powder should be sent?—Yes.

Fix the date of that occasion as near as you can ?—I don't remember the day of the month or day of the week.

Tell me—I don't desire to know the day of the month or day of the week—but tell me how long it was before the attempt that was made upon Colonel Phayre ?—One packet was given about twenty-five days before, and the other five or seven days before.

Do you know——(To Interpreter)—I don't know your language, but I am sure you have not translated that.

The Interpreter—My senior (Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee) is watching me. I have given the proper answer.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter).—I am speaking now of the fourth meeting. Ask him if he understands that I am speaking of the fourth meeting, when the poison was mentioned. Did he quite understand that the intention then was to poison the Resident ?

Witness—Yes.

And was that the first time there had been any allusion made to any such intention ?—For the first time in my presence.

For the first time in your presence that any mention had been made of it, and if I remember——

The Interpreter—The witness adds this : "If any conversation had taken place with Rowjee, I don't know."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—That is the first time you had known anything at all about it ?—Yes.

You saw the Maharaja once again, did you not ?—That was after the Dussera holiday at the time of sending the packet.

So that we have it quite clear that upon the fourth meeting there was a packet given, and upon the fifth meeting there was a packet given ?—Yes ; two packets.

And it was about the packet of the fourth meeting not having succeeded that the complaint was made by the Maharaja ?—Yes, he became angry and gave another packet.

Now, I want you to tell me about how long before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre took place. The last meeting was the fifth. You said five or seven days, can you give me anything more accurate ?—About five or seven days, I guess—I don't remember properly.

We will take it from five to seven days, you cannot tell us properly ?—About five or seven days.

Did you ever ask Rowjee what he had done with the powder that he got on the fourth meeting ?—Salim and others pressed me to know what had become of it. Rowjee then said, "I have put it in, but nothing happened. What shall I do ?"

Did he tell you that he had kept any back ?—I did not ask him, nor did he say so to me, neither did he tell me how many times he had put it in.

Did you make any remonstrance at this time about your master being poisoned ?—Before whom ?

Well, to Rowjee ?

The Advocate-General objected to "tukrar" being the correct interpretation of remonstrance.

Mr. Melvill suggested the use of the word "shikayat."

(The question was repeated to the witness, using that word.)

Witness—No.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You have been asked by my learned friend as to whether Rowjee showed you a boil, or something the matter with his stomach ?—Yes.

And can you tell about what time that was ?—I don't recollect.

Well, I will assist you as to the time. Was it after the last meeting ?—It was about the last meeting, or after it, I don't properly remember.

Why, you saw the bottle given to him at the last meeting, did you not ?—The bottle was kept under a box in our bungalow.

But did you see the bottle given at the last meeting by the Maharaja ?—I do not know ; something was given, whether it was a vial or some packet I do not know. I was ahead and Rowjee was behind me.

Was it a bottle or a packet ?—Whether it was a bottle, or a packet, or powder, I do not know.

Was it on the last occasion ?—I am not quite sure, but as I was going down I observed something given to Rowjee.

Did you see what Rowjee did with it ?—No.

But you asked him about it afterwards, did you not ?—I don't remember having asked him, but he assured me that a bottle was given.

And that caused the boil upon his stomach ?—Yes.

And this was in allusion to what you had seen passed to him on the last occasion ?—Yes, it was with reference to the same thing ; it must be the same vial.

Was that in relation to the bottle that you saw given on the last occasion ?—I don't remember what I understood.

Well, try and remember ?—Well, I think it was about the same bottle.

That is to say, the same bottle that you think was given on the last occasion ?—I think it must be the same bottle, I cannot say for certain.

Did you ever see any other bottle ?—No.

And it was after that last meeting you had that Rowjee pointed out the bottle ?—Most likely, after the last meeting, but I cannot remember,

He told you, did he not, that he had used it, or poured it in ?—Whether he said so or not, I don't remember,

Re-examined by the Advocate-General :—

You have told my learned friend that "the bottle was kept under a box that was in our bungalow ?"—Yes.

By "our bungalow" there, did you mean the Residency ?—Yes.

Did you ever see that bottle ?—I saw it myself.

Do you remember when you saw that bottle ?—I saw it only once. I cannot remember properly.

Do you remember what the occasion was on which you saw it once ?—He showed me that in this bottle ; after shaking it, it should be put in the tumbler.

Who showed it to you ?—Rowjee.

What was it that Rowjee pointed out to you ? When was it that Rowjee showed you this bottle ?—I do not remember properly.

How long before the 9th of November, the Monday on which the poison was discovered ?—It was before that time.

How long before that time ?—I don't remember.

You say you did not know that Rowjee and the other servants at the Residency had charged the Maharaja with inciting to poison Colonel Phayre ?—No.

Do you know what persons have been examined before the Commission here ?—I was under guard, and I have come out to-day for the first time.

Do you know what persons have been examined or not ?—After two months, I have just been brought out into this placo.

The President—(to Interpreter.) He must answer the question. I notice that sometimes you allow him to give no answer to some of the questions that have been asked.

(Question repeated.)

Witness—No. I have been under guard.

Mr. Advocate-General—Has anybody told you what evidence has been given before this Commission ?—No. No one can come near me, they throw bread at me and I eat it.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—You are a servant of thirty-four years. Have you been in the habit of visiting the Maharaja from the time of the previous Commission or before ?—From the time of the previous Commission I visited the Maharaja, but not previously. I never used to go before Khunderao except in kutcherry with the sahib.

Have you never gone to the Maharaja Khunderao's to ask for Dusserah presents ?—Some minor sirdars used to give presents, but it was not customary for the durbar to give presents. The Dewan Rao Sahib used to give directly, but there was no such custom in the durbar.

When the Maharaja instigated you to poison, this was a very bad thing. Did you make arrangements for the support of your family ?—I did nothing. He said merely by words what was said through Rowjee.

The Advocate-General objected to the interpretation. He said that what the witness said was, "He gave me a verbal assurance."

Mr. Melvill—What the witness really said was, "He relied upon what the Maharaja said."

Sir Dinkur Rao—It is a very serious thing to poison one. Would anybody do such a matter in the presence of ten or twelve persons ?—There were not ten persons. There were two of his servants and two of ours.

Was the quantity of poison used small or large, and was it administered three times ?—In my life I have not given any poison. A packet was given to me, and I was told to give it to Rowjee, and I gave it to him. The arrangements as to how much to use and not, lay with Rowjee.

What servants said that accusations should be made against Faizoo ?—No one said so. They mentioned his name in the statements, and therefore I also caused it to be written.

Who mentioned his name ?—Abdoola, Pedro, and the hamals—five or six persons altogether

At the first meeting the Maharaja called you a rogue. How then did he come to trust you in such a serious matter ?—Rowjee, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao took me and they assured the Maharaja.

Are you a Hindoo ?—Yes.

What is your caste ?—A Telingan Camatee.

Are you afraid of the Police ?—Why ? Why should there be fear for speaking the truth ?

Do you yourself believe that you are guilty ?—It is my bad luck. I also am concerned.

If you were granted a pardon would you in the presence of God tell the truth ?—It is not because I may get a pardon that I tell the truth. Whether or not the Sirkar gives me a pardon they are my parents.

Mr. Melvill—That is not a correct interpretation. What the witness said was, "If I were offered a pardon I would speak the truth. I am speaking the truth now."

(Question repeated.)

Witness—I know nothing more than this which is true.

The President—Sir Dinkur Rao's question, as I understand it, was, whether if the witness were offered a pardon he would tell a more truthful statement than he is now giving. Repeat that question.

(Question repeated by Interpreter.)

Witness—What was truth I have said. Beside that there is no other truth. The Sircar may kill me if they like.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—You have served a person thirty-four years, against whom you have done basely. Now, as you, if you were in the presence of God, state the truth. Do not be afraid, whatever is in your mind state it without fear in the presence of God ?—I have stated without fear what I had to say.

The President (to Interpreter)—Put the question in this way—In the presence of God will you tell the truth.

(Question repeated by Interpreter.)

Witness—In the presence of God I have stated what was the truth. I have not stated an untruth. I have stated the truth.

Witness then retired.

Jugga, affirmed, and examined by Mr. Inverarity deposed—My name is Jugga Bhugwan. I was employed as a punkawalla in the Residency. I knew Nursoo and Rowjee. I knew Salim and Yeshwuntrao, the Maharajah's servants. I have been to Yeshwuntrao's house, which is in the city. I and Rowjee Havildar went there. I went with Rowjee on two occasions. At Yeshwuntrao's house I saw only his carkoon. That was on the first occasion. This was about seven o'clock in the evening. When I got to Yeshwuntrao's house, his carkoon, or clerk, gave me rupees. I got Rs. 500 altogether, of which Rs. 100 were given to me to be kept. The other Rs. 400 were taken away by Rowjee. Rowjee Havildar gave me this Rs. 100 to be kept. Rowjee got the Rs. 400 and the Rs. 100 from Yeshwuntrao's house. This first visit, when I got the money, was about fourteen or fifteen months since this date. I did go on a second occasion to Yeshwuntrao's house seven or eight months after the first visit. It was between seven or eight o'clock at night that I went upon this occasion. I saw Salim, Nursoo Jemedar, and Yeshwuntrao at the house. From there they three and Rowjee and I went to the Maharaja's Haveli. When we got to the Palace I was made to sit down beneath, while the other persons went upstairs. They went to the Haveli by the Nuzzur Bagh entrance. I waited until they returned. They were upstairs about two hours. When they came back Rowjee Havildar and myself returned to the camp. I was never paid money on any other occasions. (Shown document.) This is in my handwriting. (Witness told to read it to himself.) I have read it. I wrote this at the request of Rowjee Havildar and Nursoo Jemedar. Besides this note I must have written about two or three others. I wrote them at the request of Nursoo Jemedar and Rowjee Havildar. I wrote from what they told me, and when I had written them, they were given either to Nursoo or Rowjee. I used to write what they caused me to write. I wrote as they told me. They know the substance of the letters. The two or three others I wrote were of the same sort of thing as this letter.

The Advocate-General—With your Lordship's permission I shall put in this letter now. By and by I shall prove that it was found in Salim Sowar's house.

The President.—Very well. We shall put it in, subject to that condition.

Serjeant Ballantine.—My Lord, I believe I have the power of consent, and I do not object to this letter being put in.

The letter was accordingly put in and marked X.

Mr. Inverarity read the following translation of the document :—

"This day the Pooniker said to the sahib that the Maharaja had made a new waudo,* that her name was Gangabai, that her father was a washerman, that the Maharaja had caused a nuzzarana of rupees seven thousand to be paid to her from the Patan Mahal, and that those people had come to prefer complaints, but that no one listened to the same. Secondly, Bapu Sahib Gaekwar had come. He (the Sahib ?) inquired : "Well, how are you ?" He answered that he was well by the Sahib's blessings. The Sahib then inquired : "Do you go to Dadabhi and Shabuddin for your business ?" Then Bapu Sahib answered as follows : "There is no necessity for my going (to them). As long as you are here it is not necessary for me to go to any one. What do these people know of the administration of justice, and what do they do ? These people ask each other's advice, sit doing nothing, and enjoy themselves." Thirdly, the Pooniker said : "Sahib, all the people became glad on hearing the reports of a cannon, assembled together and began to say that some great Sahib had come from Bombay to inquire into the cases of all. On account of this happy news all the people had collected." Then the Sahib said : "The gentleman is the General Sahib who has come from Ahmedabad to review the regiment." Fourthly, Rakhmabai's brother has presented a petition. He says that his sister should be made over to him. The Sahib became very angry with him. Fifthly, I shall come to-morrow bringing with me Cawasjee. You should therefore send Salim."

(Shown other two documents.) These are not in my handwriting. I do not know who wrote them.

Serjeant Ballantine said he had no questions to ask the witness.

The witness then retired.

The Advocate-General—I may take this opportunity of making a statement to the Commission regarding the files which were referred to the other day. I telegraphed to Bombay for them, but there is some difficulty in the way of the files being brought, and I shall not be able to get them from the Government record. I shall therefore leave my learned friend to take what steps as he thinks right in examining Colonel Phayre in the absence of these files.

Serjeant Ballantine—I am not anxious, my Lord, to introduce anything during this inquiry that might cause unpleasantness. I therefore propose to supply my friend with a copy of the document in question, and if Colonel Phayre admits that it is substantially the same as the official document, it will not be necessary to examine him. If Colonel Phayre does this, the document can then be handed to the Commission without any further reference being made to it.

The President expressed his approval of this course.

Kabhai the punkawalla, was called and sworn.

Examined by the Advocate-General :—

Witness deposed—My name is Kabhai Amur Sung. I am a punkawalla. Last year (referring

* This word signified a house, and is used here to signify a wife.

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to Hindoo year) I was not employed at the Residency as a punkawalla. This year I have been employed as a punkawalla at the Residency. I do not know what month that was. I know Rowjee, havildar of peons. I have gone to the city with him by night. I went with him several times, but I remember going with him four or five times. I do not remember how long ago it is since I first went with him. It was in the last hot season that I first went. When I went into the city with Rowjee, I went by the road to Yeshwuntrao's house. All my visits were first to Yeshwuntrao's place, and there I used to see Yeshwuntrao, Salim, and Nursoo jemedar. From Yeshwuntrao's house we used to go to the Sirkar's Haveli. I went to the Haveli with Nursoo, Yeshwuntrao, and Salim. We went inside the Haveli. We had to go up three flights of steps and were made to sit in a room. Rowjee, Nursoo, Yeshwuntrao, and Salim used to go somewhere. I used to remain sitting in the room until they returned. I remember going to the Haveli two or four times. I used to be kept waiting outside in the room for about half an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I have been a punkawalla in the Residency twice—on the first occasion about a month, and fifteen days on the last occasion. On the first occasion when I was employed as a punkawalla I was a substitute. This was last Hoolie, 2nd March in 1874. The second time I was employed was when the last punka season was nearly over.

That may convey a vivid description to your mind, but it does not to mine. When was it?—Three months ago. Before I was first employed at the Residency. I know Rowjee and Nursoo. I am prepared to swear that. Before the first time I was employed as a punkawalla I knew them.

And it was not through your employment that you became acquainted with them?—For the most part I became acquainted with them through my punkah services.

Have you ever mentioned your going up three flights of stairs in the Haveli, and waiting while the others went away, before you mentioned it to-day?—I did not. (After a pause.) - I did. (After another pause.) —I do not remember.

Did you mention it to Mr. Souter?—Yes.

You must be careful, as I have your statements to Mr. Souter. I will read to you what that very careful gentleman, Mr. Souter, took down as your statement—"I used to go sometimes as far as the Haveli, where I waited below, and the others went upstairs." Did you say that?—"Sometimes I used to go upstairs, and sometimes I stayed below.

Is what I have read to you what you told Mr. Souter?—I said to Mr. Souter that sometimes I remained below and sometimes I went upstairs.

Then what I have read to you is not correct?—I do not know.

Have you been in custody?—Yes.

What for?—On account of this evidence.

What fault are you in prison for?—I stated what I had seen, and therefore I was kept under surveillance.

How long were you in custody before you made your statement to Mr. Souter?—Three days; but I used to go home in the evening.

Were you under the care of the Khan Sahib?—Yes.

For three days, and then you were taken to Mr. Souter?—Yes.

Did it take the Khan Sahib three days to elucidate from you what you told Mr. Souter?—I was not asked anything on one day.

But on the other two you were?—Yes. I was asked on two days.

Then, I say, it took the Khan Sahib three days to elucidate from you what you told Mr. Souter?—I do not recollect that.

Was Jugga kept with you under the eye of the Khan Sahib?—When I was taken up first I used to go home. Jugga was not kept with me. I was alone.

Did you see Jugga at all before you made your statement to Mr. Souter?—Yes, I saw him.

Was he in custody at that time?—Yes.

And you also?—At that time I used to go home.

Were you not under *nuzzurkaid*?—From the day following that on which the Maharaja was arrested.

Is Jugga still in custody?—Yes.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—You say that on the first day you were not asked anything, and were allowed to go home?—On the first day I was asked in the evening and allowed to go home.

On the second day what happened? Were you asked anything?—No; nothing.

And you were allowed to go home?—Yes.

On the third day, did you make your statement to Mr. Souter?—Yes.

Since that time have you been under surveillance?—On that day I was allowed to go home.

Since what time have you been under surveillance?—From the day following the arrest of the Maharaja.

The witness retired.

It was now quarter past four o'clock, and the Commission rose.